THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

AT THE CAPITAL.

How the Government Runs Itself—The Dent Family in General, and "Judge" Dent in Particular —Chase's Presidential Aspirations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

Out of Town.

In the exciting Presidential campaign of 1828, which resulted in the election of Andrew Jackson, the supporters of the great Tennessean made considerable capital with the masses by stigmatizing the Cabinet of John Quincy Adams, Jackson's immediate predecessor, as "the travelling Cabinet." During his term as President Mr. Adams had visited his New England home once, and two or three members of his Cabinet had been called away on one or two occasions from Washington on account of sickness in their families. The aggregate absence of the President and his Cabinet officers did not amount to more than a week, but the Jacksonians knew that it was unpopular, and they made the most of it. In those primitive days, the popular notion was that the President and the heads of departments should remain constantly at their posts, through all seasons and in all weathers. It mattered little how hot it was, or whether the White House was healthy or unhealthy, in the summer months. If Andrew Jackson had undertaken to spend the months of July and August away from Washington during his first term, the probability is that he would have been defeated when he was a candidate for the Presidency a second time. But the ideas of the people were crude then. They exacted too much from their public servants. The Republic was young and it needed constant and careful nursing. The entire expenses of the Government did not reach twenty million annually, and the taxes were correspondingly light, and easy of collection. Looking back upon those days from our advanced position, one would suppose that the President and his Cabinet could better have afforded to spend eight months of the year away from the capital then than one week now. Andrew Jackson, with all his conceded ability, probably never made the important discovery that the Government can run itself. Even the truant Adams possibly felt some compunctions of conscience while enjoying his hurried trip to New England, and his sleep may have been troubled with visions of things going wrong at Washington. If "Old Hickory" and his partisans could by any possibility revisit the scenes of their former struggles and triumphs, they would see that we do things differently in our day. As I write, not only the President and the Vice-President, but *all* the members of the Cabinet are out of town. And yet the Government seems to go on as usual. A few bureau officers, with the aid of several clerks, whose services cost a few hundred dollars a year, run the machine, and for all practical purposes, they might run it all the year round, it is so well oiled and regulated.

Grumbling.

There will always be some persons dissatisfied. I heard a Republican Congressman, I will not say which house he is a member of, swearing the other day because he came here several hundred miles from his home, to transact some business for his constituents, and could neither find the President nor any member of the Cabinet, except the Secretary of War. "If there is no need for these officials," he said, "we had better abolish their offices, and have an understanding that we can transact business with the clerks. I tell you," he continued, "the people of my section don't take to this sort of business, and it's going to hurt us like —— in the elections." This man is probably a grumbler. He don't seem to understand that the "arduous duties" of the President, as the phrase is, may wear him out, and that with the Cabinet, as with children, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The public men of our day have evidently studied and profited by the sad history of the younger Pitt. They have no notion of going down to their graves prematurely worn out by the cares of state. Why should they? Are not republics ungrateful, and is there any reason to suppose that a President who takes it easy and enjoys himself will stand a worse chance for re-election than one who remains at his post all the time, and takes the weight of public affairs upon him? It is said Grant is indifferent about the succession. He told old Ben Wade some time ago that "the Presidency is not what it is cracked up to be." With all this, I have heard the grumblers say, not Democrats either, that the President thinks he can make more capital with the masses by spending the summer at Long Branch than by remaining at Washington.

The Dent Family.

In my last letter I alluded to Judge Dent as the President's Jonah, and intimated that he had no special love for Boutwell. Since then his Honor the "Judge" has made an assault upon the Secretary of the Treasury in the public prints. Dent threatens to be as great a nuisance this summer in the way of writing letters as Binckley was last summer in the way of delivering judicial opinions. There is a remarkable resemblance, I have heard it said, between the productions of Dent and Binckley. In the general dearth of news, the correspondents eagerly seize upon whatever they can get; and I am afraid their publishing Dent's letter will encourage him to write *ad infinitum*. We shall have him attacking the members of the Cabinet in detail. After he has finished Boutwell, he will probably go after Creswell. Hoar, Cox, and the others will be taken up and dealt with in their turn. Who knows but that Dent will finish with the President himself? It is to be regretted that Dent's early education was neglected. I am afraid the art of spelling was not as well understood when he was a youngster as it is now. But perhaps this should not be a matter of criticism. Probably Judge Dent has as good a right to spell "secession" with a "c" as the elder Weller had to spell his name with a "we." Still, people will notice these things, especially in a man who aspires to be governor of a sovereign State. Seriously speaking, this man Dent promises to make trouble, if he is not curbed. Like some other people, he has been thrown to the surface through an accident and by circumstances over which he had no control. The fact that he is the President's brother-in-law makes it possible for him to write an impertinent letter to Secretary Boutwell. Had he never been dragged out of obscurity by Grant's elevation to the Presidency, it is just possible that neither Governor Boutwell nor the country would ever have known that there was such a person as Judge Dent.

The worst feature of the business is that Dent claims to be acting with the consent and countenance of the President. Whether he is or not, there is good reason to believe that he has the sympathy of Mrs. Grant, for the Dents are very clannish, and stick together. If there is to be peace in the Cabinet the President must put an embargo on his brother-in-law, for men like Boutwell will not submit quietly to assaults from any quarter.

The Chief Justice at Work.

If anybody supposes that Chief Justice Chase has given up the notion of being President before he dies, they are mistaken. He is as eager for it now as when he inaugurated the Chase-Pomeroy movement, just before the close of Mr. Lincoln's first term. The Chief Justice knows how to improve his vacations. His visits to the Southern States, and more especially to that famous resort of defeated Confederates and disaffected politicians, the White Sulphur Springs, mean something more than recreation and pleasure. He has the sagacity to avoid that mistake of all Presidential aspirants, letter writing. What he does to advance his prospects he likes to do in person. There is reason to believe that he views with undisguised satisfaction the result of the recent elections in Virginia and Tennessee. He hopes that Mississippi and Texas will repeat the operation. If Pennsylvania and Ohio go respectively for Packer and Pendleton this fall, it will be a fresh argument with Chase and his friends for the formation of a new party. "The conservative wave," as he said to a friend not long ago, "which has commenced to sweep over the South, will culminate in a new party." Of that party he hopes to be the leader and the candidate. He knows that he stands very little chance with any of the parties now in existence. If he ever reaches the White House it must be on the shoulders of a new organization.

JOSEPHUS.

CUBA.

Its Probable Acquisition by the United States.

The London *News* makes the following editorial comments:—

"There is scarcely room to doubt that some negotiations are going on for the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. At any rate there is nothing in the strong official denials transmitted from Madrid to discredit the very positive statements which are made both from that capital and from Washington. Neither need we give much heed to the rooted objection which the citizens of the Union are alleged to feel to the extension of the territory of the republic by purchase. Great objections were made to the treaty under which Alaska was obtained from Russia; but they were in great part the expression of hostility to Mr. Seward and President Andrew Johnson. It is notorious that ever since the conclusion of the civil war it has been the object of American policy to acquire an important naval station in the West Indies. The negotiations with Denmark for the island of St. Thomas were undertaken for this purpose, but the prospect opened by the outbreak in Cuba, which followed the revolution in Spain, appears to have been unfavorable to the completion of the conditional bargain which Mr. Seward made with the King of Denmark. The sum of £20,000,000 has been mentioned as that which the Spanish Government would receive for surrendering its rights in Cuba. Considering all the circumstances which make it difficult for any European State to keep a hold upon unwilling colonists in America, and that Cuba is at present in a state of insurrection, we shall think the Spanish Government very fortunate if anything like £20,000,000 ever reaches Madrid as the price of the island."

A Stupendous Victory, if True, of Valmaseda.

BAYAMO, August 8.—Colonel Palacios, residing in Vuelta Grande, having ascertained that the rebels from Holguin intended to pass a large convoy with cannon and other artillery to the Ramon, immediately marched to ambuscade in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, demanding the conjunction of Colonel Canizal, and duly advising General Valmeseda of the projected movements. The General immediately ordered Colonel Andriani, with the greater part of his column, and Col. Gonzales Boet, with his contra-guerillas, to proceed to Vuelta Grande and Baire Abajo, and to take position in Venta de Casanova, on the margin of the Contramaestre, there to be ready to co-operate with the other forces and prevent the convoy from concealment or refuge. The Valmaseda division once more distinguished itself. The capture of the convoy took place partly near Palma Soriano and finally in Remanganagua. The ox carts, forges, and other irksome effects were destroyed, but the cannon and other trophies were sent to Havana via Manzanillo. Among the materials preserved are two brass cannon of twelve cm., cast in 1863, and in perfect condition for service, having been used; three spherical balls of twelve cm., twenty-seven packages of grape-shot, forty-two cylinder grenades of eight cm., twenty-two packages of grapeshot for cannon of eight cm., 600 friction quick-matches and many other warlike wares.

While the troops were reposing in Baire Arriba, General Valmaseda, full of joy, harangued the men before the departure of each detachment to its post. The enthusiasm produced by this victory greeted the General all the way through Jiguani and Baire. He had gone a distance of thirty miles with only twenty-five horsemen and some of Boet's contra-guerillas, to be present at the general jubilee.

The political prisoners that have come here from Santiago de Cuba were sent to Jiguani on the 6th, all excepting Don Gonzalo del Villar, whose sufferings did not admit of his removal. Their request to have Colonel Gonzales Boet as their counsel in defense was granted.

The Secretary of War and the Patriots.

A Washington correspondent of the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Journal*, under date of the 14th instant, relates the following:—

General Rawlins especially is delighted at the situation. His sympathies have been aroused almost to intensity by the Cuban struggle; yet here he had to hold still, and even do more than that — actively impede their movements. Imagine, then, if you can, the delight with which he looks at the legal occasion afforded the smouldering quarrel between Peru and Spain to stop these Spanish gunboats. Yesterday the General was met coming from Cabinet meeting by a journalist here.

An inquiry was made, or rather felt towards, with regard to the probability of the Government letting go its hold on these vessels. "Let them go!" was Rawlins' reply at once; "not a bit of it. We've got 'em, and we'll keep 'em, too." The words came out with a snap. The President is reported to have said the same thing. The legal reason for the seizure is that, when completed, they will undoubtedly be used to relieve the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters and allow them to be sent against Peru, a friendly nation, in whose interests we are bound to prevent harm coming to by acts of our own citizens or materials of war purchased in our midst.

DISASTER.

An Ohio River Packet Blown Up—Fifteen Persons Killed—Complete Wreck of the Boat and Total Loss of the Cargo.

From the Cincinnati Times of Aug. 17.

The Evansville and Cairo packet Cumberland exploded her larboard boiler at Shawneetown Bar at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. Full particulars of the terrible disaster have been furnished to the Evansville *Journal* of yesterday by persons who were on board, from which we condense:—

The boat was on her downward trip, and at Shawneetown bar the pilot had just rung for heaving the lead when her larboard boiler exploded with a terrible crash, leaving the boat a complete wreck and killing and wounding a large number of her deck-crew, a few passengers, and the mail-agent, as is supposed. Engineer Redman, who was on watch, hearing the call for the lead at once tried the water in her boilers, and finding it satisfactory returned to the engine to be ready to answer the "slow bell," which he expected, and had just taken his position by the engine when the boiler exploded. It is the opinion of her engineers that only the larboard boiler exploded; but all the boilers, three in number, were blown overboard. Only a small piece of the exploded boiler and two small pieces of the flues attached to the boiler-head were found. Jim Matheny, who was at the wheel, was blown overboard, as was also Bruce Hunter, second clerk, who was on watch when the explosion occurred. Matheny was but little stunned, and was not only able to save himself but also aided Hunter, whom he found helpless on the water, by clinging to portions of the wreck till rescued by a skiff.

David Pearson, the mate, was blown up in the air, and fell into the hold beneath the furnaces, among the coals of fire. After having worked his way out of the hold he discovered that the boat was on fire, and though badly stunned, bruised, and bleeding, he rallied such of the crew as he could find able for duty, and with their aid succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which broke out in another place, but by the timely efforts of the mate and crew, assisted by Alex. Howell, Captain Lowth, and others, it was again extinguished, and the wreck, and no doubt many lives, saved. In the meantime the anchor was cast out, and the J. L. Graham came up and towed the wreck to Shawneetown, when it sunk gradually, her "butts" having been started by the explosion.

When the explosion took place Captain Lowth and Jim Damron were buried in the wreck of the Texas, and had to burst their way out, which with much effort they succeeded in doing, and joined the mate and crew in their efforts to save the boat and assist the wounded. Captain Lowth was especially active and efficient in securing the comfort of the wounded, and was nobly seconded in his efforts by Captain Howell and Mr. Daniel Jacobs, of Shawneetown, and the people of Shawneetown were earnest in their efforts to render assistance and relieve the suffering.

Marion Wright, the first clerk, was slightly burned in his efforts to save Bruce Hunter's little boy, who was asleep in the office, in which he was successful, though the boat's safe, in the same room, was blown overboard.

George Birch, the steward, had his right hand badly smashed and slightly burned, but will soon be all right.

Samuel Copeland, the mail agent, it is supposed, was making up his mail for Shawneetown, and was not seen afterwards. The officers of the Lorena, which passed up last night, reported that six dead bodies had been recovered, including the body of the mail agent, and one of the colored porters. Copeland leaves a young wife at Metropolis, Illinois. We are told that he had only a few days since taken out a life policy for $2000.

A young man who lived between Shawneetown and Equality, Illinois, a passenger, was terribly mangled and instantly killed. His name was not ascertained.

Nine of the negro deck crew were at Shawneetown wounded, three or four seriously. Four or five were very slightly wounded, but were able to assist in saving the wreck. There were twenty deck-hands and four firemen on the boat, of whom not more than fourteen or fifteen are accounted for, and it is supposed that four or five passengers were killed, but as the books were lost in the confusion attending the disaster, the exact number, or the names, could not be ascertained. There was but one lady passenger, and she escaped without injury. The officers of the boat are highly commended for their efforts to save the passengers and crew.

The Cumberland was built at Millersport, on the Upper Ohio, by Captain Bill Knight, if we mistake not, in 1862, and was called the Rachel Miller. She was sold to the Government after having made two or three trips, and converted into a gunboat, and at the close of the war was remodeled and named the Cumberland. Her boilers had been giving much trouble for some time past, and it is said her officers and crew had determined to lay her up when they reached Cairo. We are told that the boat was insured for $6000, and there was $7000 or $8000 insurance on her cargo.

A RUFFIAN.

He Writes a Remarkable Letter.

A Nashville paper says: — Our readers will agree with us that the following document is a most unique illustration of the queer times in which we live:—

"GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE!

"To the Editor of the *Banner:*—I have recently seen a flaming account in the newspapers of an outrage I committed on William B. Hill. I wish to explain. James Bosson, a nephew of Colonel William Bosson, and a cousin of this Mr. Hill, of Murfreesboro, blacked and disguised himself and went in the night to where he could find John T. Rogers, a son of General Rogers, of Rock Island; found and shot John T. with a pistol through a window, and has crippled him for life, for which he was sued. James Bosson came to me—who was present—and agreed with me that if I would go away and run off the witnesses, so that Rogers could not obtain their testimony, that I should have a certain horse and another as good belonging to the parties, and $200 to boot, for which I hold his note unpaid. I was to slip away the horses, or steal them away if you choose, to carry out the plan and blind the public, which I did accordingly. I ran the witness off and went myself to Alabama. Not long thereafter Bosson and Hill offered a reward for me and the horses, not expected by me. I was pursued, arrested, handcuffed by this Mr. Hill, and cast into jail, where I lay for months, and costing me about $2000 to get out. I thought it right, and determined that Mr. Hill should pay this damage. I sued him for it by arresting him and keeping him in custody until he refunded my $2000, which he did with his own hands, said it was right, and he was satisfied. I treated him better than I was treated when in his custody. I knew it was wrong when I was running the witness away, as well as when arresting Mr. Hill, but believed the two transactions were about equal. Every person is safe that will let me alone for my misdeeds during the war. BUD CARTER.

"P. S.—I hope such newspapers as have noticed this transaction will give me the benefit of this explanation, and assure the public they are in no danger from my hands if they attend to their own business. B. C."

—On the first of July the Western Union Telegraph Company had 104,534 miles of wire and 103 miles of cable.

—A Western reporter calls a marriage license "a preliminary way-bill to be freighted over the sea of life together."

—Governor Dennison will be conspicuous on the stump of Ohio this fall.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Educational Conventions in Trenton—"Something for Women Better than the Ballot"—The Gettysburg Reunion—Transfer of Bullion from California East.

A Shocking Accident in Cincinnati.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The National Superintendents Association in Session at Trenton—Catharine E. Beecher and Woman's Work—Educational Topics.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, Aug. 19.—The National Superintendents' Association this morning elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, J. P. Wickersham, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, S. S. Ashley, N. C.; John L. Warren, Johnston, Me.; B. C. Hobbes, Ind. Secretary, William R. Breery, Ind. Treasurer, James Crulkshank, N. Y.

A series of resolutions were adopted to appoint a committee of three to act in connection with one of the Teachers' Association, to confer with the authorities at Washington in regard to the best interests of the National Bureau of Education, and to represent to Congress their unanimous desire that it be clothed with ample powers, although no interference be designed with established State systems.

The American Normal School Association resolved hereafter to hold independent sessions a week previous to the Teachers' Association, at the same place.

Miss Catharine E. Beecher, at 8:30 A. M., addressed through Miss Potter, proxy, a large assemblage, mainly of lady teachers; subject, "Something for woman better than the ballot." She advocated the organization of a branch of the American Women's Educational Association, to establish a comprehensive institution to train their sex for the practicable duties of the family state. The subject will be discussed by the ladies to-morrow.

The National Teachers' Association accepted the resolutions of the Superintendents' Association in regard to the Bureau of Education.

Miss Randolph, New York, read a paper on natural reading.

Hon. J. D. Philbrick, superintendent of Boston schools, discoursed discursively on the school and the workshop.

Messrs. Valentine, of New York, Forsyth, of Maryland, and Read, of Missouri, were appointed the special committee to a congress of delegates from twenty-eight States, Dakotah, District of Columbia, and Canada are represented at this association.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Money Market—Transfer of Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18. — Vice President Colfax, Senator Stewart, Dr. Linderman, of Philadelphia, and others, appealed to Secretary Boutwell to allow the transfer of several millions from the sub-treasury here, the amount being replaced in the sub-treasury at New York, as a relief for the present stringency in the money market, but received no answer. It has since transpired that the Secretary of the Treasury permitted one firm to draw funds from the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, and thus take advantage of the public necessities. The action of the Secretary is denounced by the press, and is exciting the indignation of the entire community.

Exportation of Specie.

The steamer Golden City sailed for Panama today with $280,000 in treasure. Of this $260,000 is for France, about $10,000 for London, and $10,000 for Panama.

Whaling Intelligence.

Advices from St. Lawrence bay to July 24 of the whaling fleet are unfavorable. The whaleship Corinthian, which left St. Lawrence last winter, has been sunk and is a total loss. The following whalers have been spoken:—Ships H. Y. Taber, Active, California, George Howland, Hibernia, Josephine, and Ohio, with two whales each; ship John Howland, six whales; ships Helen Mar, Onward, and Florida, one whale each; ship Trident, four whales; ship Progress, five whales; ship Daniel Webster, one whale.

San Francisco Markets.

Flour is quiet at $5·50@6. Wheat, choice, nominal at $1·75. Legal-tenders, 75.

FROM THE STATE.

The Gettysburg Reunion.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 19.—The boarding-houses and hotels of this new watering-place are rapidly filling up, in anticipation of the attendance of the generals of both armies at the indication of the battle-field to commence next week. A recent military arrival here reports that he had an interview with General Lee, and expresses the opinion that that General will eventually attend, not that he wholly approves of the measure, but that, regarding the indication as a foregone conclusion, it is, perhaps, due to the men he commanded in this battle to be present at a work which will probably assume a historic character; but, above all, because he desires to avoid the misconstruction which would be placed upon his refusal to attend by the enemies to pacification and reunion between the two sections.

It is proposed to mark the termination of the labors of the distinguished military visitors by a grand ball, in which the fashion and beauty of the principal cities are expected to participate.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Disgraceful Affair—The Workingmen's Movement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—There was a disgraceful row on board the steamer State of Virginia on her landing at Light street wharf, at 11 o'clock last night, returning from an excursion to White Rock. Five or six persons were seriously injured by being hit with billies, etc.

The Philadelphia Grimes Bay Yacht Club sailed for Norfolk and Annapolis.

The workingmen's movement here is taking deep root, and promises to become a powerful organization.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 19—A. M.—The weather is fair, and favorable for the growing crops.

Consols, 93 for money; 93⅛ for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 83⅜ for the bonds of 1862; 82⅝ for old bonds of 1865; and 81⅝ for bonds of 1867; U. S. Ten-forties, 74⅜. Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—A. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Orleans, 13¾d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 19—A. M.—Linseed oil, £31 11s. Sugar to arrive, quiet and steady. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced to 2½ per cent.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 19—Afternoon.—Consols 93 for money and 93⅝ for account. American securities quiet. 5-20's, 83⅝ for 1862's; 82⅝ for 1865's old, and 81⅝ for 1867's. 10-40's, 74⅛. Railways quiet. Erie, 19⅜. Illinois Central, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—Afternoon.—Cotton active and excited; uplands, 13⅝@13¾d.; Orleans, 13¾@13¾d. The sales to-day will reach 20,000 bales. Pork, 103s. 6d. Bacon, 64s. 6d. Tallow, 45s. 9d.@46s.

FROM THE WEST.

Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Starres township, was burned to death a few days since by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp.

COUNTERFEITS.

Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Spurious Notes to be Put in Circulation.

Yesterday morning a party, whose residence is not a thousand miles from New York, entered Marshal Tooker's office and presented to that functionary a letter which he had received from a firm in this city, announcing that they have $350,000 of counterfeit United States notes on hand of the denominations of of $2, $5, and $10, printed on first-class paper, and so well executed as to defy the scrutiny of the most argus-eyed expert. These notes, they inform him, are made up in packages of $200 each, and will be disposed of to a select few of such of the Western wide-awakes as may choose to risk some of Uncle Sam's greenbacks in their purchase at the following rates:—$200 for $20, $400 for $35, $1000 for $80. The advantages sure to arise from this investment are duly set forth, and the receiver of the letter is strongly urged not to let slip so rare an opportunity for becoming a millionaire. Lest, however, this *couleur de rose* view should fail to inspire the person addressed with the necessary confidence, they offer to send him by post or express one $200 package to begin with, if he will only remit them $5 of the price in advance, the remaining $15 to be paid within so many days, should all go well. In conclusion they caution him to keep close if he means to venture, but expect that he will not betray them should he deem it more prudent to decline. On receiving these glad tidings the man hastened to New York to seek an interview with the counterfeiter, and to have ocular evidence that the bogus greenbacks were fully up to the description, but when he inquired at the number of the street named in the letter as the firm's place of business, he was greatly chagrined on discovering that no such firm was there to be found, whereupon, in the bitterness of his disappointment, he went away to the tribunal of justice aforesaid, and put the whole matter into the hands of the authorities, who will, doubtless, hunt up the gentry in question, if their domicile is within the jurisdiction of our metropolitan detectives.—*N. Y. World of this morning.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, August 19, 1869.

We notice no change of moment in our local finances to-day. The demand on time loans continues active, and, so far as the banks are concerned, in excess of the supply. The outflow of currency to the West to move the crops is daily increasing, and these remittances tend to a local stringency of money, with a higher scale of rates. The banks generally ask 7 per cent. for money, subject to call, and readily obtain it.

The supply of paper is very abundant and great discrimination is made, especially at the banks, between short and long dates. Bills of the latter class are generally avoided there, and are only negotiable with the note discounters at 10@12 per cent. The average figure for prime paper of not more than thirty days is 8@10 per cent.

Gold was steady at the closing price of yesterday. Government loans were very quiet, and prices have slightly advanced since the opening sales of this morning.

The stock market was exceedingly dull this morning, but prices generally were steady. Nothing was done in State loans. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the old issue at 96¾, with 101½ bid for the new.

Reading Railroad was inactive, closing at 48¼ bid. Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 56⅞@57; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½; and Minehill Railroad at 53⅞; 37½ was offered for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 49 for Northern Central Railroad; and 122½ for Camden and Amboy.

In Canal stocks not a single transaction was reported. 35½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 17½ for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Bank shares were in better demand. Western sold at 32½@32¾, and Girard at 57.

Coal shares were neglected. Passenger Railway shares attracted but little attention. 45 was bid for Second and Third, and 36 for Fifth and Sixth.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400	City 6s, Old	96¾	5 sh	Mech Bank	32½
$300	do.	96¾	80	do	32¾
$3000	Pa R 2 m	97½	10 sh	Girard Bk	57
$100	City 6s, New	101½	47 sh	Penna R	56⅞
$5000	do.	101¾	100	do	57
$200	do	101¾	238	do	57¼
$5000	Elmira R 7s	89	13 sh	Minehill R	53⅜
$2000	Leh V new bs.		200 sh	Ocean Oil	¼
	reg.	95¾	200	do	¼

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	133¼	10·23 A. M.	133⅜
10·07 "	133⅛	10·30 "	133⅛
10·15 "	133⅛	10·34 "	133
10·17 "	133⅛	11·20 "	133⅛
10·18 "	133¼	11·21 "	133¼
10·20 A. M.	133⅛	12·00 M.	133¼

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122⅛@123; 5-20s of 1862, 123@123¼; do., 1864, 121⅝@121¾; do., Nov., 1865, 121⅜@121⅝; do., July, 1865, 120⅞@120⅝; do., 1867, 120⅝@120⅞; do., 1868, 120¾@120½; 10-40s, 113⅛@114; Pacifics, 108¾@109. Gold, 133⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122½@123; do. 1862, 122⅝@123⅛; do. 1864, 121⅝@121¾; do. 1865, 121¾@121⅝; do. 1865, new, 120¾@120⅝; do. 1867, new, 120¾@120¾; do. 1868, 120¼@120⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 113⅝@114; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 108⅛@108¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜; Gold, 133½@133⅝; Silver, 128@130.

—The receipts of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for the month of July, 1869, were.....$267,778·31
For the same period last year..... 207,666·71

Increase..... $60,111·90

For the seven months ending July 31, 1869.....$1,715,171·24
For the same period, ending July 31, 1868..... 1,441,081·27

Increase..... $274,089·97

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Wall street—that is, so much of it as is not accustomed to exercise any deep consideration upon the complex features of the great financial problem which is here every day presented for solution in some new and hitherto unthought-of shape, or the hidden currents flowing from unknown and to them undiscoverable sources that feed this great lake of speculation, producing varied agitation as their volume or number increase or diminish, and that is no small portion of it—was surprised at the exceedingly light offerings of bonds made the Government to-day upon the occasion of the third of the August purchases by Assistant Treasurer Butterfield under Secretary Boutwell's order. Proposals were wanted for the sale of $2,000,000 five-twenties, as on the 11th and 4th instant. Upon these dates the offerings had been of $7,250,000 and $4,400,000 respectively, while at a later date, when proposals were invited for the sale of $1,000,000, the offerings were $2,258,000. To-day, however, the amount offered was short of the number advertised for, aggregating only $1,136,200, and these were mostly at figures above the current market. Under the circumstances, of course, the whole amount offered was accepted, and the Assistant Treasurer subsequently announced his intention of advertising for the balance of $863,800 for purchase to-morrow. The circumstancee of so few offerings of course immediately suggested a combination on the part of leading dealers, who did not appear as sellers, with a view to influence the open market. It is not asserted here that such has not been the case, a coalition of that kind being by no means a thing likely to be unthought of by many operators dealing pretty largely in Government bonds, but there is a possibility that the incident which suggests it may have occurred without any concerted action. It has been more than once mentioned here that the offerings of bonds on the market were very light, and especially of late, since the recent depreciation became so marked, and that the receipts from the country had fallen off to almost nothing. Moreover, brokers having orders for large amounts have found it extremely difficult, and in some cases impossible, to fill them at the current figures of the market, the quotations of which were mostly made upon dealings in very small lots, the large holders declining to sell unless at a very considerable advance upon the market. It is apparent from this that the recent decline in prices has been brought about mainly through the weakness and timidity of the small ex-dealers unacquainted with the strong under current that existed in the market, and frightened at the decline in gold. Under these circumstances, to those who understood all this and the undiminished confidence which investors, great and small alike, had in a speedy upward turn, it was really less a matter of surprise that the offerings to the Government were so light to-day than would have been the offer of any very considerable amounts at the price at which they were then quoted on the streets. It is probable that if there had been any suspicion on the part of the large dealers that the proposals to sell would have fallen so much short of the amount to be purchased, some of them might have offered bonds at figures above the market, on the chance of their bids being accepted; but, of course, no such knowledge was attainable, and each acting from their own understanding of the real firmness of these securities, the larger dealers knowing this best, might naturally enough, and without any combination, have foreborne to submit any proposals. It may be further remembered, in support of this theory, that one of the most prominent dealers on the street did not offer any bonds to the Government upon the last two occasions of these purchases, and that on Thursday last the entire amount of $1,000,000 was obtained from one house below the then market figure, which offer has not been repeated. It is not impossible to-day that the offerings may greatly exceed the amount to be purchased upon the speculative idea above suggested, but it would not be safe, therefore, to assume that this was the result of another combination. The market for Governments was buoyant and active after noon, when the proposals were opened, and prices advanced generally from ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent.

"The money market worked without new features, and borrowers on call were easily supplied at six and seven per cent. on Government and stock collaterals respectively. At New Orleans exchange on New York is firm and shipments of specie here are reported. The demand for currency from the West is insufficient yet to affect this market, but the banks here give notice of a probable active demand for funds at an early day. Commercial paper is dull, and prime ranges from 8½ to 12 per cent."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 19.—The Flour market is less active, but, with light receipts and stocks, prices are well sustained. There is very little inquiry for shipment, and the home trade operate sparingly. Sales of 100 barrels superfine at $5·50; 100 barrels extra at $6·25; 300 barrels Northwest extra family at $6·75@7·75; 200 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7·25; 300 barrels Ohio do. do. at $7·75@8; and 300 barrels sour on private terms. Rye Flour is steady at $6·37½ per barrel.

The Wheat market is less active, and prices are hardly so strong. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern red at $1·65@1·68½; 1000 bushels Western do. on secret terms; and 1000 bushels Indiana white at $1·67. Rye is steady at $1·25 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet, but firm. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow at $1·18@1·19; and 1000 bushels white at $1·18; Western mixed is quoted at $1·16@1·18. Oats are 2@3c. ₰ bushel lower. Sales of old Western and Pennsylvania at 68@72c., and 3000 bushels new Southern and Pennsylvania at 55@60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $40 ₰ ton.

Whisky is selling largely at $1·20 for Western in wood-bound packages. Small sales of choice and iron-bound barrels at higher figures. 300 barrels new Rye sold on secret terms.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Arrived, ship Maria J. Smith, from Sidney. Cleared, ships Nerius, for Liverpool, with 31,000 sacks of wheat; Glencross, for Liverpool, with 33,400 sacks; Cassmoore, for Liverpool, with 31,000 sacks; and Portland, for Liverpool, with 37,000 sacks. Sailed, ships Lady Ann, for Liverpool, and Haze, for Hong Kong.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

MOVILLE, August 19.—Arrived, steamship Europa, from New York for Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....78 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Belvidere, Harrison, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, Savannah, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Boston, do.
Schr Dirigo, Snow, Charlestown, do.
Schr Sabino, Currier, Newmarket, N. H., do.
Schr Cherub, Layman, Annapolis, do.
Schr J. I. Worthington, Terry, Salem, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, Salem, do.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Haverhill, do.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, Chelsea, do.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, do.
Schr Rhodella Blew, Donnovan, Medford, do.
Schr M. Sewall, Frisbee, Providence, do.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, do.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Dighton, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. barque Malvina Degner, Sprenger, 61 days from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.
Barque Mary Pratt, Kilburn, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Adams, 5 days from Boston.
Schr Alice B., J. H. Alley, 4 days from Saco, with headings to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Matilda, Brooks, Oakes, from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Florence Shay, Hulse, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Landell & Bro.
Schr Helen Holgate, Golding, 3 days from Pantego, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil, etc., to Hastings & Co.
Schr F. W. Johnston, Marts, from Boston.
Schr J. Barrett, Dickerson, from Boston.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Schr Frances, Satterlee (late Tucker, who died at Fortress Monroe), from Sagua la Grande, with sugar to S. Morris Waln & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MR. PENDLETON AND HARD MONEY.

From the N. Y. World.

The New York *World* of August 4 has a six-and-a-half column article to show that the Democratic party is "the only party pledged to restore specie payments." Has the *World* ever heard of one George H. Pendleton, a Democratic politician of local reputation in Ohio?—*From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal.*

Yes. George H. Pendleton is a Democrat of deserved national reputation. Nor is this all we know about him. He has been nominated by the Democrats of Ohio to be their Governor, and it is more than probable that he will be elected. Furthermore, this same George H. Pendleton was a member of the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, and in January of the year of our Lord 1862 opposed with marked ability and perfect steadfastness, from its first introduction to its final passage, the utterly unconstitutional Treasury-note bill, or Legal-tender act, with which Radical legislators cursed the country, prolonged the war, and now perpetuate and multiply the people's sufferings.

Mr. Pendleton denounced the bill for the unprecedented, unconstitutional, and outrageous usurpation that it was and is, for the blundering and contract-destroying thing that it was and is, and has been proved to be. He showed that such a law had never been passed, never voted on, never proposed, never introduced, never recommended by any department of the Government, never seriously entertained in debate in either branch of Congress.

He forecast and portrayed the confusion that the Legal-tender act would bring upon the business of the country, impairing the obligation of contracts, unsettling values, and prolonging the war; and so keen was his sense of all these calamities, which are now of our history or of our present experience, that he used such language in his speech of January 29 as this:—

"I believe that this Government has reached a crisis in its history. By wisdom it may overcome the evils of secession; by its great powers and resources it may be able to defend itself against those in arms against it; but I firmly believe it cannot maintain itself against the shock of the accumulated and manifold dangers which follow inevitably closely in the wake of an illegal, unsound, and depreciated Government paper currency."

Mr. Pendleton recited the history of the paper money of the Confederation and the calamities it wrought—the history of the Constitutional Convention and the debate therein, which resulted in the denial to Congress of the power to make paper money a legal tender. He repeated the emphatic language of Webster and indorsed it, saying:—

"Congress can alone coin money. Congress can alone fix the value of foreign coin. No State can coin money. No State can fix the value of foreign coin. No State, not even Congress itself, can make anythinga tender but gold and silver, in payment of debts. Gold and silver, at rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country; neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this."

He repeated and endorsed the emphatic language of Calhoun to the same effect. Nor was this all. He then showed that, as the price of bonds in the money markets then was, the legal-tenders would operate a practical confiscation:—

"What are these bonds worth to-day? The quotations of last week were never higher than ninety cents. Yet you propose to send out these notes as a legal tender, stamped as they are here to-day, at a value of ninety cents in the dollar. You compel every man to whom $1000 are due to take in satisfaction of his claim that which is only worth $900. You confiscate, wickedly and unnecessarily, one-tenth—even at the present rate—of all the indebtedness of the country. Sir, it is a monstrous proposition, which I hope will not be tolerated by this House."

The decision of the Supreme Court has ameliorated some of the evils here portayed as to debts incurred before the passage of the bill, but the sentence shows that their inevitable depreciation and their essentially vicious character were equally clear to his mind.

Mr. Pendleton went further. He denied the power of the Government to emit the currency notes, whether they were made legal-tender or not. He cited the clause of the Constitution expressly withholdfng from Congress the power to "emit bills of credit." He cited the decision of Chief-Justice Marshall defining "bills of credit" as a "paper medium intended to circulate between individuals, and between Government and individuals, for the ordinary purposes of society"—distinguished, of course, from mere notes issued as evidence of indebtedness.

Having disposed thus of the lawlessness of the Legal-tender act, Mr. Pendleton went on to portray its consummate folly as a measure of finance or political economy. Said he:—

"There is no time when the faith of the Government is pledged to their payment. The wit of man has never discovered a means by which paper currency can be kept at par value, except by its speedy, cheap, certain convertibility into gold and silver. Unless convertible, they have always depreciated, they always will depreciate; they ought to depreciate, because they are only valuable as the representatives of gold and silver. You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the mark of Cain, and, like Cain, they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives upon the earth. What, then, will be the consequence? The currency will be expanded; prices will be inflated; fixed values will depreciate; incomes will be diminished; the savings of the poor will vanish, the hoardings of the widow will melt away; bonds, mortgages, and notes, everything of fixed value, will lose their value; everything of changeable value will be appreciated; the necessaries of life will rise in value; the Government will pay two-fold—certainly largely more than it ought—for everything that it goes into the market to buy; gold and silver will be driven out of the country. What then? The day of reckoning must come. Contraction will follow. Private ruin and public bankruptcy, either with or without repudiation, will inevitably follow."

And then, as if his own eloquence upon the matter was not enough, he read to the ears that refused to hear the weighty words of Webster in that noble and well-known passage where he denounces what we are experiencing—a disordered currency—as one of the greatest of political evils:—

"Of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deluded them with paper money. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—they bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with fraudulent currencies and the robberies committed by depreciated paper."

Mr. Pendleton closed his speech with this passage:—

"No nation had a better currency than the United States. There was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care, for the framers of the Constitution and those who had enacted the early statutes on the subject were hard-money men. Let gentlemen heed this lesson of wisdom."

Moreover, at a later period in this debate, Mr. Pendleton endeavored to protect our soldiers and sailors from the general curse, by offering an amendment providing that they be paid in the legal coin of the country. Of course, it was defeated by the Republican majority.

If, therefore, there is one Democrat more than another who, as a statesman and a political economist, is pledged, as his party is pledged, to restore "specie payments," and to make a hard-money currency the sole legal-tender, into which all forms of paper currency shall be speedily convertible at the will of the holder, George H. Pendleton is the man; and we fail to see what his opinion on the just interpretation of a statute authorizing the issue of bonds, which are not currency, has to do with the matter.

THE SPANISH MONARCHY IN PROSPECT

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Cortes of Spain will take up shortly the question of a monarchy for the country and who is to be chosen king. There has been a great deal of speculation, and, to use a California mining term, a great deal of prospecting round for a suitable man to wear the Spanish crown. There has been, too, no little difficulty among the different political factions in settling upon the form of government and the candidature of the aspirants to the throne. The Duke of Montpensier, the King of Portugal, the Prince of Asturias, a member of the Italian dynasty, and others have been named; and now, as the time approaches for a decision, the name of Prince Napoleon has been suddenly mentioned. Altogether it is a very complicated matter, and, from present appearance, will not be easily settled.

Considering the difficulties of the question, and bringing Prince Napoleon forward as a candidate at the eleventh hour, it seems not improbable that the Emperor Louis Napoleon and the rest of the Bonaparte family may be at work to secure the prize of Spanish royalty. General Prim's prolonged visit to Paris may be connected with such a movement. We know that the Emperor Napoleon works in such a silent and apparently undemonstrative manner whenever he has a great object to accomplish. We are aware also, that under cover of seeming indifference and nonintervention, he is deeply interested in the result of the revolution in Spain. And in view of the relations of Spain with France, their contignity, and the vast power of Napoleon in the affairs of the nations of Southern Europe, it is not likely that the Spanish Regency would take such an important step as the choice of a monarch without consulting the wishes of the Emperor. Of course he would rather see his cousin King of Spain than any other man. He has the same ambition as his uncle, Napoleon the First, and copies him as closely as possible under the circumstances of the times in his policy. Then, a Bonaparte on the throne of Spain would tend to strengthen his own dynasty in France, and considering he is at times in precarious health, and may not live long, it is of the utmost importance to fortify the position of his successor, the Prince Imperial, by all the means in his power. The Empress Eugenie, too, who is a Spaniard, and very popular, would use her influence, no doubt, to have Prince Napoleon chosen King of Spain. Besides, Prince Napoleon is known to be an able man, and as having those liberal or democratic tendencies which would suit the Spanish people. He has studied Spain thoroughly and is one of the best Spanish scholars in Europe. Then, he is the son-in-law of the King of Italy, which would bring to his support the influence of the Italian kingdom. By Prince Napoleon's election to the throne of Spain the Emperor Napoleon's views of consolidating or uniting the Latin race and extending its power would be promoted, and to bring that about, we know, is a cherished object of his Imperial Majesty. Looking at this matter, then, in all its features, we think it not improbable that Prince Napoleon may be the future King of Spain.

As far as we are concerned it may make little difference who is to be King of Spain, if a monarchy be inevitable, except as regards the question of Cuba. On that, however, it may be of some importance. Prince Napoleon, it is believed, has broad and liberal views, and is friendly to the United States. He might, therefore, see the difficulty of holding Cuba as a Spanish colony, and gracefully yield to the demand for Cuban independence or annexation to this country. He might be governed by as liberal ideas as his uncle Napoleon was when he sold Louisiana to the United States. But we think that whatever his ideas might be, he would not consent at the very commencement of his reign to the dismemberment of the empire of Spain. It would be too hazardous, and subject him at the beginning to violent attacks. Nor do we imagine his cousin, the Emperor of the French, under whose influence he would necessarily be, has any such good feeling towards this country or republican government as to consent to the independence or annexation of Cuba. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any other man, if elected King of Spain would venture to part with Cuba unless compelled by the inexorable fiat of war. Whatever efforts this country may make in behalf of the Cubans or for the acquisition of the island should be made, therefore, during the government of the regency. Serious complications might arise after the monarchy is established. Now is the time to act. The regency, which is about to expire, can afford to dispose of the Cuban question on broad and liberal principles and according to the wishes of the United States, without fear of any political consequences to its members. We tell our Government, consequently, that now is the time to settle the question of Cuba, either by negotiation with Spain or by recognizing the independence of the Cubans, for if it should not act thus, dangerous complications may arise under the future Spanish monarchy, and this great republic may be humiliated in the eyes of the world, or plunged into war.

WHAT WILL NOT CHEAPEN COAL.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Certain interested parties are busily at work trying to produce the impression on the public mind that the cause of the present high price of anthracite is the duty of $1·25 per ton, in gold, laid upon imported coal. Only take the duty off, they say, and the price will come down at least $5 per ton. Remove the barrier created by the tariff, and coal will come rushing in from abroad, in such quantities as to flood the market, and make a glut where there is now a scarcity. More arrant falsehood and nonsense were never uttered.

The only available source of a supply of foreign coal is Nova Scotia. England and Wales are so far off that were there no duty their coals could not be sold here by the cargo at less than fourteen dollars per ton, and importations from other parts of Europe are practically impossible. Nova Scotia being comparatively near, coal can be and is now brought from there and sold here, at a profit over duty and all expenses, at $7·25 per ton by the cargo.

Why not, then, repeal the duty, and let in Nova Scotia coal free? Simply because it would deprive the revenue of half a million of dollars a year, without reducing the price of American coal a single cent. The total amount of coal mined annually in this country is 25,000,000 tons, while the total production of Nova Scotia has never much exceeded 600,000 tons, and is now less than 300,000 tons. How absurd to suppose that this little drop in the ocean is going to appreciably affect the level of prices!

But, more than this, the Nova Scotia coal, although it is indeed capable of being used as fuel, is not so used, and does not therefore come into any real competition with the American article. Tar and oil can be used as fuel also; but does anybody suppose that an increase in the supply of those substances would affect the coal market? Nova Scotia coal is nothing more nor less than a raw material for the manufacture of gas. The gas companies are the chief consumers of it, and they and the Nova Scotia miners and a few iron makers in New England are the only ones who would profit by the remission of the duty.

Of course, the miners and dealers in Nova Scotia coal insist that their coal is the best in the world for every purpose to which coal can be applied. In refutation of their assertions, it is only necessary to remark that the late Sir Edward Cunard, although agent for several Nova Scotia coal mines, would never furnish the steamers of the Cunard line with them, buying American coal from the Cumberland region in preference. Cumberland coal, too, is at this moment sent all the way from Maryland to Montreal, because it can be used for generating steam to so much better advantage than that from Nova Scotia. As to domestic consumption, no housekeeper who has once burned a bushel of Nova Scotia coal ever wants to burn another. What is conclusive evidence on this point is the fact that, in spite of the scarcity, coal from Nova Scotia still sells here for only $7·25 per ton, while anthracite brings $8·75.

The truth is that Pennsylvania has a natural monopoly of anthracite, and her miners and railroad managers are profiting by it. We see no way of thwarting them but by refusing to buy of them at the exorbitant prices they are now getting; but so long as we limit ourselves to the threat to let in Nova Scotia coal duty free, they will only laugh at us.

NATIONAL DEBTS—A CONTRAST.

From the N. Y. Times.

England begins to doubt the divine wisdom of permanent indebtedness. There, if anywhere, the axiomatic saying, "a national debt is a national blessing," has been received with unquestioning credulity. But it is orthodox no longer. Even Chancellors of the Exchequer deem it their duty to talk of debt reduction as a desirable thing; and to point complacently to what has already been done in regard to it. And plain business men whom reform measures have introduced into Parliament actually complain that the work does not move fast enough, contrasting its tedious slowness with the rapid progress of a similar work in the United States.

It must be confessed that the contrast is striking. For ten years successive English Ministers have taken credit for diminishing the debt, and the aggregate result was the other day communicated to the House of Commons by Mr. Lowe. In the ten years from March, 1858, to March, 1868, he declares that the extent of the reduction has been "no less a sum" than £37,819,000, say $183,043,960, gold—an average of £3,782,000, or $18,304,396 a year. Mr. Lowe pronounces this "progress in the right direction," and such it undoubtedly is. But it is progression at snail's pace.

Look now at the United States. The maximum of the debt, after the close of the war, on the 31st of August, 1865, stood at $2,757,689,571. On the 31st of July, 1869, or one month less than four years, a reduction had been effected amounting to $249,029,438—an average of $62,257,359 per year, or considerably more than thrice the rate of reduction achieved by England. And the process goes on in a greatly increased ratio. Since the 4th of March last, a little more than five months, the reduction has been $43,896,523, or nearly one-fourth of the total reduction effected by England in ten years!

The relative circumstances of the two countries at the periods to which these reductions respectively refer, add in other respects to the force of the comparison. England commenced the work with many advantages on its side. Prolonged peace had imparted smoothness to the working of its finances. Its fiscal system had been rendered more productive and at the same time less burdensome. There have undoubtedly been disturbing elements during the term to which Mr. Lowe's statement refers, but the average aspect of the time has not been unfavorable. On the other hand, this country had just emerged from a gigantic and exhaustive war. Its choicest territory had been rendered unproductive. Its industrial system was disorganized. Its finances were chaotic and unsatisfactory. Its taxation was clumsy and oppressive. Its business suffered all the penalties of rashness and uncertainty, engendered by an inflated and inconvertible currency. The large reduction to which we point has, therefore, been accomplished under no ordinary difficulties. Its rapidity and amount justify not a little national exultation.

ALASKA.

From the Chicago Post.

The more the American people shall learn about Alaska the more they will love it. They already knew that the variety of that country, the versatility of Alaskan talents, so to say, was uncommonly fine. It is within the fresh recollection of all our intelligent people with what sensations of pleasure they heard of the various remarkable facts in relation to this remarkable country—how it produced not only great quantities of icebergs, and furs, and cold snaps, the furs being made on purpose for the cold snaps, and the cold snaps on purpose for the furs, but that the spring of the year and the summer were delightful in Alaska, producing strawberries and cream, sweet potatoes, fillets of beef with mushrooms, ready-made omelets, and ten thousand other delicacies, besides furred seals in the greatest abundance and the greatest variety. Everybody saw that the purchase of Alaska (Robert J. Walker and some other fellows inclusive) was dirt cheap at $7,200,000, gold coin; that we had chiseled, not to say cornered, the Czar of all the Russias in the handsomest manner.

We are very much afraid "old Pap Thomas" is going to ruin all this fine Alaskan picture! The latest batch of intelligence thence indicates no less. General Thomas does not think the large military force in Alaska is of much account. He says it "produces little or no result except chronic rheumatism, which spoils, in a single year, two-thirds of the troops unfortunate enough to be stationed in that land of fogs and chills." This will never do! Old Pap Thomas must be recalled from the Pacific slope. Failing in that, the Government must send the Arkansas Hot Springs right off to Alaska! Alaska producing, after all, nothing but chronic rheumatism! We fear there has been some lying done on this subject by somebody or other.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND CANADA.

From the Chicago Republican.

We observe that the Canadian loan bill has passed through the English Parliament, but that it turns out the entire amount is a guarantee upon the paltry sum of £300,000; and that the assent of the home Government to stand surety for this trifling sum was given grudgingly. Mr. Dilke, who took great interest in the measure, tried to obtain from the Government an expression of a policy favorable to such guarantees in the future, but he could not do it. The Canadian press are at length forced to see that England evidently regards the financial endorsement of her American colonies as a burden and a bore, and does not encourge a repetition of appeals for her pecuniary aid. She is willing to enjoy the honor of including Canada in her possessions, but recoils from all risks and troubles on her account. This feeling of indifference on the part of the parent chills the child. Even the Toronto *Leader*, one of the staunchest supporters of English rule in the provinces, finds in the manner of the passage of the bill cause of complaint. It admits that the feeling in England against assuming financial responsibilities for Canada is "clearly gaining ground," and says—"There is an unquestioned tendency towards the separation of her colonial possessions from Great Britain, which there are numerous causes active in producing." While it asserts that "anything like the immediate separation of Canada from Great Britain need not be thought of," it throws out the delicate hint that "the governing classes in England will think a good many times before driving four millions of people into an attitude of possible hostility."

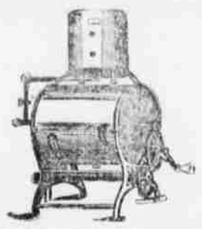
GRANT'S SOUTHERN PEACE.

From the N. Y. World.

How would the people of New York be pleased to see the Lieutenant-Governor of the State asking Mr. Grinnell to appoint him a tide-waiter in the Custom House? Yet one Applegate, carpet-bagger and so-called Lieutenant-Governor of Alabama, has just been compelled, not by any decency on his part, but by the arm of the law, to give up the position of "storekeeper" under the Collector of Mobile, which he held while pretending to be Lieutenant-Governor of the State! And these are the sort of men whom President Grant, at the dictation of Boutwell, insists upon forcing the Southern people to accept at the point of the bayonet as their rulers and representatives! And it is to keep such men as this in the posts which they disgrace that Canby, on the order of Boutwell, *per* Grant, is reported to be about to dispossess the elected representatives of a majority of the people of Virginia of their seats, and give them to the defeated representatives of a minority of the people of Virginia.

And in the face of all this the *Evening Post* ventures to talk about "President Grant's mild, firm policy of justice and order!"

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!

FERRIS & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
6 11ths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

BLANK BOOKS.

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The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
6 18 thstu8m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
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CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
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WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (Pacific Railroad)	58,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,775·86
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	132,812·50
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guaranteed)	20,625·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,631·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 8 shares Stock	15,000·00
267,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	267,900·00
$1,159,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,504 26.	Market value, $1,130,335·25
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
Balances due at Agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,819·0
Cash in bank	$116,150·08
Cash in drawer	413·85 116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Ludwig,
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John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
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Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. James Brooks,	Spencer Mcilvaine,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1868, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
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EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. FURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.....$315,678·25
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Errenger,
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John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Trotick,	Charles Wheeler,
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John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28§

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 810 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

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Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
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Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 2

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

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Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
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S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER OF CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS,
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion, Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing A. LEARY, Jr., P. O. Box E, corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3 9§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOOING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
11§ MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
8 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 § No. 994 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A fatal accident occurred yesterday at a factory in the Fifteenth ward. James Bibby, one of the operatives, while leaning against a bar across a doorway, on the third floor, fell, in consequence of the bar slipping out of the staples, and came down upon the body of a wagon with such force as to injure him so badly that he died at the Hospital a few hours after his admission. He resided at No. 2306 Wood street.

—Joseph McAdams, twelve years old, residing at Phœnixville, was run over yesterday on the Reading Railroad, and had one of his feet cut off.

—David Hunter, ten years old, residing at Seventeenth and Lombard streets, was run over yesterday by a passenger car and had one of his feet badly lacerated. Both sufferers were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—About half-past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, John Lawrence, aged eleven years, fell out of a wagon at Second and German streets, and dislocated his arm. He was taken to his home, No. 503 South Front street.

—Travel, except to cars, was stopped over Market Street Bridge yesterday, to allow of necessary repairs. The throng of carriages and other vehicles passing over Chesnut Street Bridge was very great.

—James Atwell's distillery was yesterday seized by Deputy Collector J. Mackey on complaint of James J. Brooks, now of the revenue service.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133¼.

—Yesterday, Memphis, Tenn., was visited by rain for the first time in two weeks.

—Since Sunday last St. Louis has been enjoying from 90 to 100 degrees of heat, in the shade, at midday.

—The Methodist camp-meeting at McElhatton, Pa., opened yesterday. Four hundred house-tents have been erected.

—The steamer San Jacinto, beached on Body's Island on the 9th instant, was got off on Tuesday, and has been towed to Norfolk for repairs.

—The taking of evidence in the Erie-Susquehanna Railroad war has commenced at Albany, but nothing of importance has yet transpired.

—On August 4th a wagon train was captured by the Indians on the Gila river, Arizona. Thirteen whites belonging to the train were killed.

—Mrs. George Wilson, alias Louisa Davis, has been arrested in St. Louis, charged with robbing a jewelry store of that city of diamonds valued at $8000.

—Police Captain Callahan, who, it was alleged, killed Joseph Smith during the registration at Richmond, Va., has been discharged from custody, by order of General Canby.

—A conspiracy by disappointed employes has been discovered, having for its object the burning of all the bridges and stock on the Central Pacific Railroad, east of the Sierra Nevada.

—General Canby is making ducks and drakes of the Virginia Legislature. His last decision is that no person can take his seat in either house of the Legislature unless he has been for twelve months a resident of the State.

Foreign Affairs.

—Mazzini, the inexplicable, is in Switzerland again.

—Prince Napoleon will be present at the opening of the Suez Canal.

—Ismael Pacha has sent a conciliatory letter to the Sublime Porte.

—The Spanish Cortes have been summoned to meet on September 16.

—The health of the Emperor of the French is improved, and yesterday he attended and presided at the Council of Ministers.

—Dr. Cummings has asked the Pope's leave to attend the Ecumenical Council and explain the causes of separation of Protestants and Roman Catholics.

—The Bishop of Jaen denies the right of the Spanish Regency to control his actions, and has appealed to the Pope. He had failed to warn his clergy of the dangers of insurrection.

—The Empress cup race, from Cherbourg to Portsmouth and return, was sailed yesterday. The Guinevere won in 6 hours 45 minutes, the Dauntless coming in third, in 9 hours 39 minutes.

—General Jordan's army is daily receiving large reinforcements.

—Nuevitas is closely invested, and is expected to capitulate or be taken by assault within ten days.

—The slaves in Cuba have become very rebellious, and demand freedom from their Spanish masters.

—De Rodas' order of general conscription pleases the patriot leaders. It drives hesitating Cubans into the rebel ranks.

—In fights between the insurrectionary slaves and the Spanish troops, lately, the former have several times held their own against superior numbers of the latter.

THE LABOR UNION.

Proceeding in the Congress Yesterday Afternoon.

After the closing of our report yesterday afternoon the following proceedings took place in the Congress of the National Labor Union, in session at the Assembly Buildings:—

Mr. M. R. Walsh read the following additional telegrams:—

NEW YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.—To Mr. Walsh:—At a meeting of Typographical Union, No. 6, held last evening, the following was unanimously adopted:—Whereas, the President of this Union, and Mr. Alexander Troup, waited upon Miss Anthony in April last and requested her to pay the scale of prices to female compositors, which she agreed to do, but has not done, and whereas, the statement made by her in the Labor Congress that the *Independent* and other offices in New York city were not paying as high prices as the *Revolution* is false, as there are females receiving ten per cent. higher prices than are paid in the *Revolution*, and whereas, the statement made by her in said Labor Congress that she did not know that the President of Women's Typographical Union, No. 1, is false, that lady having had a long interview with her on the subject; therefore be it resolved, that we consider it an insult to our entire organization to admit her as a delegate to the National Labor Congress.

WM. STIRK,
President of the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, on behalf of 2000 members.

He then continued, and said that if Miss Anthony was of more use than the delegates of the Typographical Union then admit her, but they would not be with the convention. If she is deemed to be of more use to the movement than the Typographical Union, then keep her here, but they should withdraw.

Mr. Cameron, of Ill., defended the admission of Miss Anthony on the ground of her admission to the previous Congress and the justness of her claims, and deprecated the proposed withdrawal of the delegates of the Typographical Union of New York as an indication of the existence of a spirit of secession.

O. B. Dailey, of Ohio, in reply, stated that the gentleman from Massachusetts yesterday said that it would be far better for one-half of the convention to secede than to deny admission to Miss Anthony. "If we are dared to meet the question, I for one am ready to meet it at once."

Mr. J. F. Walsh, of New York, said that the object of Miss Anthony was not to elevate women to the standard of men, but to degrade men to the level of women.

Miss Anthony took the floor amid cries of "Question," but was finally given an opportunity to speak. She then said she would put a few plain questions to the men present who had the inside track. There must be an antagonism until men and women occupy an equal platform, civil and political. Why have you admitted these blacks to your Congress? Would you have done so four, eight, or ten years ago? The only thing that made equality was the ballot, and woman is entitled to it. This is the reason why the black men this day stand here triumphant. This is the reason why my presence here is questioned, and why any man present dared to open his mouth is because her constituency was a dumb constituency, and does not possess the ballot.

The motion to allow the delegates to withdraw was voted down.

Mr. Cogswell, of Ill., felt it his duty, solely as a delegate of the convention, and through no prejudice against the lady, to move that the vote admitting Miss Anthony be reconsidered.

The previous question was called, and being seconded by the requisite number, the motion to reconsider was agreed to. Yeas, 72; nays, 28.

This opened the question, and Mr. O. B. Dailey moved that the credentials of Miss Anthony do not be received.

Mr. West, of Mississippi, moved as a substitute that the whole subject be referred to a special committee of five, who shall proceed to New York and investigate the matter. He did this for the sake of justice and the maintenance of principle.

The motion to refer was not agreed to—yeas, 43; nays, 57.

The previous question was then called for, on the motion not to receive the credentials of Miss Anthony, and being seconded, the yeas and nays were called, with the following result:—Yeas, 63; nays, 28.

Miss Anthony still retains a seat on the floor as an ex-delegate, but has no right to vote.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Sylvis, of Pa., moved that a recess be taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon, to allow the various committees time to transact their business. It was withdrawn for the present.

On motion, a committee of five was created to consider a document relating to finances.

The Committee on Credentials made an additional report, admitting two more delegates, one from California and the other from Grand Rapids.

Mr. Sylvis then renewed his motion, and it passed, and the Congress adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

The Question of a Reduction of the Fare and the Number of Passengers, and an Increase in the Salaries of Employes.

In response to an article in one of our contemporaries, contending that the passenger railway companies should reduce their fares to five cents, carry no more passengers than they can seat, and pay higher wages to their conductors and drivers, Mr. William H. Kemble writes as follows:—

Let us see whether we are able to comply with the first, for if we cannot, of course the two latter will be impossible.

In order to test the business, I have taken thirteen of the best roads, and left out the poor and unprofitable ones.

In estimating their capital stock I have stated the amount actually paid in.

Year ending November 1, 1868:—

	Capital Stock.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Tenth and Eleventh	$1,200,000 00	$227,320 44	$176,241 27
Fifth and Sixth	461,750 00	200,227 80	267,926 65
Fourth and Eighth	1,125,000 00	222,429 51	248,294 86
Girard College	170,000 00	117,342 28	92,233 25
Green and Coates	150,000 00	187,103 17	164,215 94
Hestonville	3,835,000 00	253,223 26	125,977 96
Chesnut and Walnut	225,000 00	250,566 82	239,073 49
Spruce and Pine	225,000 00	86,160 44	71,368 83
Second and Third	575,987 25	320,736 72	320,901 45
12th and 13th	120,000 00	79,574 86	71,024 43
11th and 13th	150,000 00	146,241 31	131,987 23
Union	450,000 00	420,263 53	334,087 49
Market Street	975,000 00	321,374 46	282,370 16
Total	$8,561,579 61	$3,100,711 12	$2,535,622 18

*Extended.

From this statement it will be seen that the net earnings were $465,088·44 on a capital stock of $8,561,579·61, or a profit of 13 per cent. per annum on the actual investment. Now, I maintain that, considering the amount of personal attention required by this kind of property, this is not a large profit.

Now, let us see where the five-cent fare would lead us. The average price now received is as near as possible to 6½ cents; the Union road averaged 6¾, others not quite so much; so I think it fair to take 6½ cents as the average price received for all passengers. This would indicate that the above roads carried 47,692,000 passengers.

A reduction to five cents would make a difference of	$714,380·00
Deduct from this the profits for the year	465,088·44
	$249,291·56

And we have an actual loss of two hundred and forty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty-six cents for the year's business, or, in other words, it costs a fraction over five and a half cents for each passenger carried. It is probably not necessary for me to call your attention to the fact that six and a quarter cents of the present currency is only equal to four and sixty-nine one-hundredths cents of the currency received before the war, counting gold at 33⅓ premium.

You ask why is it that all other articles coming down, car fares do not come down too. I answer, first, that they never were advanced in the same proportion with other articles, hence they cannot so soon commence to fall. Again, passenger railways seem to have been treated as a contraband article, and every species of tax to have been placed on them, whilst nothing has been taken off. You probably remember that you once kept us company in a tax of 2½ per cent. on our gross receipts, but you managed to get it off.

In addition to the increase in prices which every other business has been subject to, we have had added since the beginning of the war the following taxes:—

By the city $20 per car, equal to a tax on our profits	2 per cent.
By the State 5 per cent. on the interest on our bonded debt, equal to a tax on our profits of	1 "
By the State tax on profits of	3 "
By the United States a tax on our indebtness of 5 per cent. on the interest, equal to a tax on profits of	1 "
By the United States tax on our profits of	5 "
By the United States tax on our gross receipts of 2½ per cent., equal to a tax on our profits of	10¾ "
Making a total increase of taxation of	28¾ "

Twenty-eight and three-quarters per cent., or more than one-fourth of our entire profits. Now I do not call your attention to this in any spirit of complaint, but simply to remind you that it is unreasonable to expect us to bear so heavy a shark of the nation's burdens, and at the same time to carry passengers at old-time prices. Now I do not believe there is a city in the world with equal accommodations at as low prices. London has just risen from her sleep, and is now chartering companies to lay rails in her streets, and has thought proper to limit the fare to one penny per mile, with the understanding that a morning and evening train should be run for laborers at half price. Let us compare this with our present fares. It is, of course, difficult to average the distance at which passengers are now carried, but I think my calculations as near correct as possible:—

Union Railway, half trip	5·00 miles.
Green and Coates	4·75 "
Chesnut and Walnut	3·50 "
Market Street	3·50 "
	16·75 "

or an average of 4·187-1000 of a mile.

Estimating that passengers ride an average of two-thirds of this distance, we have 2 8·10 miles, say 1 penny per mile, 2 8·10 pence equal to 5 6·10 cents in specie, or in greenbacks 7½ cents, or 1¼ cents more than is charged here.

You ask when will you be able to run at old prices? I answer, when gold and currency are on a par, but I fear not sooner.

Respectfully, W. H. KEMBLE.

TENNESSEE.

Johnson Ahead in the Race for the Senatorship.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:—

Nearly every paper in the United States has something to say in regard to the probabilities of A. J. turning up in the Senate as a successor of Fowler and colleague of Brownlow. In my opinion, judging altogether by the tone of the people of this State, and the political complexion of the Legislature just elected, he is as certain to be elected to that desirable position as the sun is to rise on the morrow. No one is named as his competitor who can stand against him in the race, and, what is more, no one can be named who will make a respectable exhibit when the ballot is taken. I see that your Washington correspondent has much to say about Hon. Bailie Peyton in connection with the position. He may be talked of in Washington, but he is hardly thought of here, that is, in connection with the Senate. Mr. Peyton is a high-toned gentleman, an Old Line Whig, and, more than all, he was one of the staunchest Union men Tennessee or any other State ever produced.

But he can't stand against Johnson, nor can Etheridge, Cooper, Stokes, or Senter. The latter gentleman will perhaps come the nearest to it, as many of the newly-elected Senators and Representatives will feel under obligations to him for their positions—and they all ought to—but the magic name of Andy Johnson will knock Senter and all the balance into "back seats." The election for Senator will take place soon after the Legislature meets, but the chosen man will be unable to take his seat for two years, as Fowler's time will not expire until 1871. But if Johnson is elected, or even before the election comes off, no one need be surprised to hear of Fowler's resignation. Fowler knows, and everybody else knows, that he would never have been there had it not been for Johnson, and now that A. J. is in a condition to assume the mantle himself, it would be base ingratitude in Fowler to stand in the way. Let the thirty-five who voted to send A. J. up Salt river prepare for the arrival of their man and brother, for it is tolerably certain that he is coming.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·14	MOON SETS	2·23
SUN SETS	6·33	HIGH WATER	11·54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Moravian	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Atalanta	London	New York	July 31
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 6
New York	Havre	New York	Aug. 7
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Aug. 10
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Aug. 10
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
England	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Union	New York	Bremen	Aug. 19
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 21
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Aug. 21
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Aug. 28
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 19
Columbia	New York	Havana	Aug. 19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 21
Zazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 21
Henry Chauncey	New York	Wilmington	Aug. 21
Gulf Stream	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines.
The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Frontier, Keegan, Bath, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, Norfolk, Va., J. W. Bacon.
Schr Diamond State, Owens, Norfolk, Va., do.
Schr Little Rock, Richman, Norfolk, Va., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Bowdoin, Kendall, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Perry, Mahlman, from Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster to captain.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Taft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 2 days from New Bedford, with oil to Hastings & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 19.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Iris, with pig iron, to Cabeen & Co.
Exemplar, with lumber, to Norcross & Sheets.
E. S. Stratton, with coal, for Wilmington.
Mary E. Davis, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Mary Jekhoff, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Liberty, with coal, for Wilmington.
R. F. Hartman, with lumber to Trump & Son.
G. M. Larmor, with lumber, for New York.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 17.—The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Brigs Atalayador, for Barcelona; H. H. Seavey, for Bangor; Caroline Eddy, for do.; Alice Lea, for Boston; schrs Osprey, for Salem; Frances, for Saco; White Swan, for Calais; J. V. Wellington, for Boston; J. Clark, for Providence; Cyrus Chamberlain, for Newport; Peiro, for Boston, all from Philadelphia. A barque, name unknown, went in to-day. Wind NE.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship Wyoming, Julius, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship Bazaar, Jellerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 6th inst. (Since put into Milford Haven.)
Ship Emily McNeer, Scott, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 6th inst.
Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N.C., yesterday.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, at Norfolk 16th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Barque Malvina Degner, Sprenger, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th inst. lat. 40 50, long. 69 20.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, cleared at New York 17th inst. for Marseilles.
Barque Memoria, Selvig, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 31st ult., for Konigsberg.
Barque Trent, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, at Deal 4th inst., and anchored.
Barque Idolique, Durkee, hence, at Falmouth 4th inst.
Barque Chasca, Crockett, hence, at Cronstadt 1st inst.
Barque Pasqueli Ajelo, Nason, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst.
Barque Linda, Fleming, hence for Kingston, Ja., was spoken 7th inst. lat. 34 20, long. 72 41.
Barque Annie W. Weston, Dawes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 6th inst.
Barque F. Rock, Denker, hence for Bremen, was off Dover 6th inst.
Brig Bicomer, Chaddock, hence, at Queenstown 4th inst.
Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, from Cow Bay for New York, was spoken 16th inst. off Gay Head.
Brig Faveur, Rafu, hence, at Cronstadt 30th ult.
Brig Proteus, hence, at Portland 18th inst.
Schrs A. S. Simpson, Clark, from Providence; Sarah Mills, White; Jane Roanoke, Harriett, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 17th inst.
Schr H. B. Gibson, Lincoln, hence for Hyannis, at New York 17th inst.
Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrich, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 17th inst.
Schr Richard Law, York, hence, at Stonington 16th inst. for Newark.
Schr Wake, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Apponaug 14th inst.
Schr Glenwood, hence, at Bristol 14th inst.
Schr S. Meredith, Meredith, hence at New Haven 15th instant.
Schrs Maggie and Lucy, Crossley; Westmoreland, Rice; Josephine, Phinney; S. A. Falconer, Wilson; and C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, hence, at Providence 16th inst.—the two latter for Pawtucket. Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, was below.
Schr Zealous, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 17th inst.
Schrs Romer, Meyers; Elwood Dorwood, Jarvis; Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corson; J. H. Bartlett, Harris; Annie E. Martin, Buell; Joseph Porter, Burroughs; Lamartine, Butler; and Albert Pharo, Shourds, for Philadelphia; and Storm, Staub, and Gust, Johnson, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 16th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, of Truro, from Philadelphia for Provincetown, with a cargo of coal, struck on Block Island during a thick fog on Monday, and was towed into New London on Tuesday, leaking 4000 strokes per hour. Will repair there.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 4 1

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 23 second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street. 11 2

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 13 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
6 3 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25s

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 62½ to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 23s
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN, 2 25s No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by E. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 22m

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON, 8 2 1m Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON, 6 28 2m Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Good eligible rooms can now be had at the Sherman House. Spring beds. Terms $15 to $18 per week.
8 6 12t CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.
NEW YORK CITY, August 15, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room 43, Army Building, corner of Greene and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office Box 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 15, 1869, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their Families stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., or supplied therefrom, with such choice FRESH BEEF as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porter-House Steak, Standing Ribs, or Ribs Roasts, delivered free of cost.

The contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 20th September, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Commissary-General at New York city shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of three hundred dollars ($300), signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 10 A. M. on September 15th, 1869.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed

C. L. KILBURN,
8 16 5t Brevet Brig. Gen'l & A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., August 30, 1869, for furnishing all the Corn, Oats, Hay, and Rye Straw (to be of first class merchantable quality) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of Corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of Oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of Hay; and two hundred tons of Straw; but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster. 8 16 6t

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 19,
A NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
in a prologue and three acts, by Henry Leslie, Esq., author of "The Orange Girl," entitled
DUTY,
with new scenery, by George Heilge; novel mechanical effects, by Arthur Wright; appointments by Edward Wood. Music selected and arranged by Mr. Simon Hassler.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.
BRILLIANT OVERFLOWING HOUSES NIGHTLY.
Positively the last week, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, August 16,
and continuing every night during the week.
Unlimited success of the famous
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS,
introducing more sensation new novelties to the patrons and lovers of refined Minstrelsy.
First Time—"Twice Married."
First Time—"The Rival Lovers."
Second Time—"Belle Helene," Thursday.
First Time—"Growle's Domestic Trouble."
Second Time—"Great Peace Jubilee," Friday.
First Time—New Witticisms, New Ballads, Songs, Choruses, Dances, Overtures, etc. etc. 18 16 9t
MATINEE—SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2½.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of Boston, Saturday, August 21, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, August 28, at 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, September 4, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1869.

A VOICE FROM SILVER SPRINGS.

The Labor Congress has not only been agitated from centre to circumference by the momentous woman's rights question, as represented by Miss Anthony, it has also had one of the Blair family on its hands. Between old Frank, young Frank, Montgomery, and various subordinate little twigs and branches of the parent stem, it is next to impossible to have a demonstration of any kind at which some one member of this ambitious household does not attempt to force his views upon the public. Of late, young Frank seemed to have taken the lead. In 1869 he won the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination by his advocacy of a new rebellion, and a few months ago he eulogized the leaders of the Rebel army at a meeting of Union officers in the most inappropriate and offensive manner. But now old Frank, the original Jacobs, is determined not to be kept perpetually in the background by his ambitious offspring. He wrote a letter which was evidently intended to create a great sensation in the Labor Congress, but that body wisely refused to have it read. All the entreaties of a little knot of old Frank's friends could secure nothing better than a resolution that it should be referred to a special committee. However, as the reporters obligingly embodied it in their accounts of the proceedings, it was forced before the public, and the author gains the notoriety which is so pleasing to his vanity.

A leading object of this document is to rehearse for the thousandth time the history of Blair's connection with the war against the United States Bank. This would be pardonable enough, if it were not intermingled with the suggestion that a similar war should now be instituted against the National Banking system. The shameful manner in which the old demagogue attempts to array the prejudices of those whom he ostensibly addresses against the banks is sufficiently indicated by his allegations that they clear "at least forty per cent. on the amount of their capital," that he knows of "instances in which the capital was doubled the first year," and that "*this* is the crushing taxation that is ruining the country!"

If the workingmen and voters of the United States believed these allegations, a terrible new financial war would soon be waged, and in the uprooting of the present system, and destruction of the present basis of business operations, all classes—and especially those who earn their living by daily toil—would soon learn what hard times really mean. The grievances now complained of are as nothing when compared with the enforced idleness and the absolute want which would quickly follow an attempt to give practical validity to Blair's financial schemes. His proposed project is too visionary to receive serious consideration. When the United States Government starts a bank that will loan money on real estate security, it may be a capital thing for the Blairs, and all other Washington operators who, like them, understand the art of advancing their personal fortunes by political intrigue; but no citizen who comprehends the practical workings of our governmental system can doubt for a moment that partisan adventurers, rather than solid business men, would be the chief recipients of the Government money; nor that, in the end, hundreds of millions of protested notes would bankrupt the Treasury beyond redemption.

Of all the crazy schemes submitted to the Labor Congress, Old Frank has offered the worst, and his effort to lead the men connected with the labor organizations to destruction deserves as severe reprehension as the new rebellion projects of young Frank. It really looks as if the family had resolved to ruin the Republic in consequence of the mortifying failure of their schemes to rule it.

A PROFESSIONAL TRAITOR.

John Mitchel has turned up again, and this time in the *role* of an injured innocent, who has been damaged in pocket, health, and, moreover, in reputation, through the illegal action of one John A. Dix, formerly General commanding the United States forces in the Department of the Atlantic. In the summer of 1865, just after the collapse of the Rebellion, Mitchel, not satisfied with the utter annihilation of the cause he had espoused, refused to submit to the authority of the United States, and undertook to carry on the war on his own hook. General Dix promptly suppressed Mitchel, and clapped him into Fortress Monroe, where he remained for four months and fourteen days, with an excellent opportunity to read the Bible and repent of his sins. The absence of General Dix from the country while he held the position of Minister to France prevented this irate Celt from taking vengeance; but now that the offending General has returned to this country, Mitchel has appealed to the law, and has brought a suit for damages in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which he thinks is about the pecuniary equivalent of the injuries done him. General Dix has promptly entered bail in the amount required, and it now remains to be seen how much Mitchel will make out of him.

It certainly seems, however, that United States officers ought to have some certain protection against suits of this nature brought by scamps like Mitchel, whose traitorous actions brought them into difficulty; and whether General Dix wins or loses in this contest, he will be subjected to an annoyance and expense which it is not proper that he should bear. This man Mitchel is a professional traitor, and his treasonable efforts in Ireland appear to have been prompted more by an inclination to be in arms against law and order than any desire to benefit his country. Meagher and other of the Irish compatriots of Mitchel proved the sincerity of their love for freedom and the honesty of their efforts to liberate Ireland by the patriotic course they adopted on the breaking out of the Rebellion in this country. They were on the side of freedom under all circumstances, while Mitchel is a natural outlaw, and he promptly proclaimed himself a traitor to the country that had honored him, sheltered and protected him, and made him one of its own citizens. One of the most impudent things in his affidavit against General Dix is his claim to be a citizen of the United States and of the State of New York at the time of his arrest. If General Dix had promptly ordered a drum-head court-martial, and had Mitchel hanged for his treason, it would have been a warning to other offenders; and even if the law had to be stretched a little to do it, no one would have complained except those who deserved a like fate. Such a man as Mitchel is entitled to no consideration whatever. Like all of his tribe, he is prompt to appeal to the law when he thinks its protection will be of advantage to him, and he is equally ready to set himself against it whenever it suits his convenience to do so. The only way to treat such a fellow is as an outlaw, whose hand is against every man, who has no rights that decent men are bound to respect, and who is a nuisance to society. That such men are allowed the privilege of bringing suits in the civil courts is a commentary on the leniency of the Government towards the traitors who sought to overthrow it; and it is enough to make any loyal American's blood boil with indignation to see the brazen impudence of a foreign-born scamp like Mitchel, as displayed in this case.

A SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

The latest European mail brings the particulars of the recent marriage of Frederick, the Crown Prince of Denmark, to the Princess Louise, the only child of Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway. The event, it is said, was made the occasion of great rejoicing throughout both kingdoms, and all the principal Scandinavian towns testified their gratification by sending marriage presents to the royal couple. At Copenhagen and Stockholm there were magnificent fetes, at which the auspicious event was made the subject of unqualified approval on the part of the people of both high and low degree. At the official dinner given at Copenhagen, Mr. Founesbock, the Danish Minister of Finance, delivered a speech, in the course of which he said:—

"What gives the ministers a right to the seats they occupy is their hearty sympathy with the cause not only of Denmark, but of Scandinavia, a cause for which they zealously labor. I hope the kings of the North will always know how to understand the signs of the times. * * The present government, especially, treats Denmark as forming part of Scandinavia."

These sentences give the key-note to the popular sentiment of both countries, which is manifestly in favor of the union, at the earliest practicable moment, of all the Scandinavian countries. Prince Frederick being the heir apparent to the throne of Denmark, and the Princess Louise the only child of the King of Sweden and Norway, the event of their marriage renders the consummation of this union extremely probable. The three Scandinavian countries would make a very respectably sized nationality, when united, the area and population of each being as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.	*Population.*
Denmark	14,734	1,608,095
Sweden	170,634	4,160,677
Norway	120,295	1,701,478
Total	305,663	7,470,250

OUT IN THE COLD.

The Labor Convention appears to be playing a little game of thimble-rig with Miss Susan B. Anthony—Now you see her, and now you don't see her. On Monday last they refused to admit her to their councils, on Tuesday they permitted her to take a seat, yesterday they turned her out again, and there is now a fine chance for the betting fraternity to make money on the question as to whether she will be in or out of the convention to-day. In the meantime the object of all the difficulty is keeping herself before the public. She has succeeded in creating a disturbance, and in having herself talked about, all of which is better even than being a member of the convention. It is to be presumed that Miss Anthony is happy, and if she can only keep the conventioners discussing her merits up to the day of adjournment, it might add several hundred new subscribers to the list of the *Revolution*.

It is, we believe, now definitely understood that a special meeting of Councils is to be held on next Monday. We may console ourselves with the old maxim, "Better late than never," but as the pressure of the water-famine was seriously felt on Saturday last, and as the citizens are now obliged to husband their resources in the most parsimonious manner, it is deeply to be regretted that the Councils were not summoned last Monday instead of Monday next. It may be asked what can they do when they are assembled. They could at least have learned the full extent of the danger incurred by the present system, while the evidences of it were painfully apparent. They could have decided between conflicting plans, and granted extraordinary powers to those who are expected to cope with extraordinary difficulties. Besides, as nothing but heavy rains can prevent a serious water-famine in the portions of the city supplied by the Fairmount reservoir, they could have adopted a special ordinance applicable to the occasion, restricting under severe penalties the use of water. By next Monday we shall know the worst, and it is to be hoped that rain will then have tided us over the present difficulty—last Monday efficient assistance might have been needed.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

The public had to a great extent lost its interest in the scandalous quarrel between Lord Byron and his wife, and beyond an indefinite desire on the part of the admirers of Byron's poetry to know all about the mysterious and much perplexed episode of his erratic career, there was very little thought bestowed upon the subject. The Countess Guiccioli's book renewed the scandal, and laid the blame of the separation on Lord Byron, accepting implicitly Lady Byron's version of the affair. This work has elicited a statement of Lady Byron's side of the question, from the pen of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which we publish on our sixth page to-day. This is the first time that Lady Byron has had a hearing, and the narrative is on that account, if no other, of great interest. During her lifetime she maintained a studious silence on the subject of the quarrel with her husband, and bore, without any complaining, the odium which the verdict of society attached to her. Throughout a long life she quietly and unostentatiously labored in works of charity, and won commendation even from those who imagined that her uncongeniality, austerity, coldness, and insincerity were the causes of the separation.

She felt, however, that she was entitled to a vindication, and that the largest charity towards the real guilty parties did not demand that she should be silent after they had passed away from earth. During Mrs. Stowe's visit to England, shortly after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Lady Byron sent for her and entrusted her with the secret in her possession, leaving it to her discretion to give it to the world at the proper time. The frightful nature of the secret thus confided to her appalled Mrs. Stowe, and even after Lady Byron's death she hesitated to give it to the world, and was only induced to do so by the reiteration of the old scandals in the Countess Guiccioli's book, and by a deep conviction that Lady Byron's memory demanded this vindication.

The story is elaborate but still indefinite, but enough is said to bring out the whole truth ere long, if there is any truth in Lady Byron's statement. We would fain believe that this is not the case. The charge brought against Lord Byron is so infamous that it is impossible not to suspect that it might have been merely the result of Lady Byron's morbid imaginings—a crude suspicion developed into a positive conviction by long years of bitterness and mental suffering. Be this as it may, there is a probability that all the facts of the case will now be brought to light, and the memory of Byron cleared from the charges brought against him, or else condemned to perpetual infamy. Mrs. Stowe's narrative will be read everywhere; but it will excite more comment in England than in this country, and it will be interesting to note the impression that it will make on society there. In the meantime, we commend it to the attention of our readers as a vividly interesting contribution to the history of a man who, whatever his sins may have been, was one of the greatest poets of his age.

From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Appleton's Journal* for August 28. The readers of this journal will not be very sorry to see that Victor Hugo's romance is drawing to a close. As a story for a popular periodical it is a decided failure, notwithstanding its great merits in some respects. The other articles are interesting, but the engravings, particularly the frontispiece, entitled "The Warrior of the Desert," are disgracefully bad.

OBITUARY.

Charles D. Cleveland.

Yesterday morning, at his temporary residence in this city, Professor Charles Dexter Cleveland, a gentleman and a scholar well known not only in this community and country, but across the seas, died so suddenly of heart disease that neither a physician, his sons, nor daughters were by his bedside when his spirit took its flight. The deceased was the son of Rev. Charles Cleveland, of Boston, and was born in the town of Salem, Mass., on the 3d of December, 1802. His early life was passed in the counting-house, as mercantile pursuits were intended to be his; but in 1823, moved by the promptings of a taste for literature, he forsook the desk and betook himself to scholastic studies. Four years subsequently he graduated with honor at Dartmouth College. He had a peculiar aptness for the classics, and his knowledge of Greek and Latin was unsurpassed. In three years from the time he left college he was elected Professor of Latin and Greek at Dickinson College, and afterwards was called to the Latin chair of the University of New York. In 1834 he removed to this city, and here established a school for young ladies, which met with great success. Failing health compelled his relinquishment of this pursuit, and President Lincoln tendered him the appointment of Consul at Cardiff, in Wales. He remained several years at that port, but, not improving in health, he resigned his position and returned here. Afterwards he passed a year at Ilfracombe, in England, reaching this city again but a brief while before his death. He was a voluminous author, and his works all became celebrated. Besides numerous text-books prepared almost exclusively for the use of his school, he edited an edition of the works of John Milton; compiled several valuable compendiums of literature, including two of English authors, one from the earliest writings in our language to the beginning of the nineteenth century—the second devoted to the present century exclusively. He also prepared a compendium of American literature, and translated the best specimens of the authors of Greece and Rome, for the benefit of readers unacquainted with Greek and Latin.

CRACOW.

The Prison Convent and the Appliances for Torturing—The Horrors of a Modern Inquisition.

The Austrian correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows in relation to the case of the imprisoned nun at Cracow:—

"While the inquiry into the nunnery case in Cracow is being continued, driblets of information only here and there ooze out. As for the immured nun herself, since she has been removed to the lunatic asylum she seems to recover gradually from that state of almost savageness in which she was at first. She has ceased to talk in obscure language, as she did at first, and, now that she is in a clean apartment, that constant complaint about the bad smells to which she gave vent at first is never heard of. She has become quite a pattern of cleanliness, and as for tearing her dress or the bedclothes, which was alleged as the cause of her being without clothing, she never once attempted to do it. The brother of the ex-confessor of the convent writes to the Cracow papers that his brother, who, as you remember, died suddenly when the whole story got abroad, died a natural death, having been ill for several weeks before. The depositions of the nuns, which are being taken, seem rather calculated to indispose public feeling against them, for they all go to show that they took in earnest the vow of banishing all human emotions from the sisterhood. One of the nuns, who has been repeatedly superior of the convent, let out that Barbara Ubryk was not taken to the lunatic asylum, because the General of the Order in Rome forbade it, and because she herself thought that, after passing her fiftieth year, Barbara would become calm and more composed.

"The Austrian Minister of Public Worship, *ad interim*, has sent a despatch to the Governor of Lemberg on the subject, in which he says:—'The revolting facts which have occurred, and the legitimate indignation aroused against the nuns by the discovery, impose on the imperial government the duty of most seriously considering what measures ought to be taken. First of all arises the question whether that community can continue to receive the annual subvention of one thousand eight hundred florins which has hitherto been paid to it in virtue of an imperial decision of the 5th of June, 1867, and which is principally taken from the resources of the State. But the Government cannot confine itself to that point. In consequence of the natural excitement everywhere produced by this affair of the Carmelites, the Cabinet is compelled to consider whether the continuation of the existence of this convent—from which, under the most favorable hypothesis, no good work can be expected for many years—is reconcilable with the public interest. On this subject I request you to place yourself in immediate communication with the diocesan, Bishop Gadecki, in order that he may give his opinion as to whether the maintenance of the Carmelite nunnery is desirable, even on behalf of the Church itself. You will be pleased to inform me as soon as possible of the prelate's reply, as well as your own views. But first of all I desire to know at once if, in your judgment, any reasons can be urged against the immediate withdrawal of the allowance. In case none such exist, the Imperial Government believes itself bound to stop the payment forthwith."

The London *Daily Telegraph* says:—

"The famous Cracow convent seems to have possessed more elaborate appliances for torture than a dark cell. The commission which has been appointed to examine the house is said to have found a whole collection of such instruments of torture as tyranny wielded in mediæval times. Two crosses, each weighing eighty pounds, and intended to be worn on the backs of the nuns, as a punishment; two heavy blocks of marble, which the penitents placed on their chests; crowns of thorns, with long iron spikes, which they wore on their heads; and girdles with nails pointing inwards, which they wore next their skin, were among the weapons found in the spiritual armory of the religious house. We are not informed whether they have been recently used for the purpose of waging war against the world, the flesh, and the devil. Indeed, they recall the worst spirit of mediæval barbarity, rather than the humane spirit of our own time. It is true that people shut out from the world like the nuns of Cracow cannot feel the humanizing influence of this age so keenly as the secular and the profane; and hence they must be guided by less enlightened consciences. After the horrible revelation of the manner in which they have treated one of their 'sisters,' it is also possible to believe the Cracow nuns guilty of anything. Nevertheless, it is uncomfortable to reflect that in the nineteenth century a convent should systematically use instruments of torture which would have found a fit place only in those religious houses which centuries ago were dens of depravity."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The Court, now sitting for the trial of revenue cases, was this morning engaged with the case of the United States vs. A Distillery, etc., claimed by C. McCarty. The establishment, which is in Sloan street, was seized on the 25th of July, upon the allegation that the claimant was carrying on the business without having been duly qualified, and that he fraudulently removed the whisky there manufactured before inspection. On trial.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 45

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
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City Warrants registering to 44,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
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ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s]
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
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A SPLENDID MOONLIGHT TRIP UP THE DELAWARE.
The commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH STREET WHARF on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1869, at half-past 7 o'clock, touching at Water-works Wharf, Kensington, and Bridesburg.
An opportunity is offered to the citizens of Bridesburg, White Hall, and Frankford for a delightful Moonlight Trip up the Delaware.
Music will accompany the Excursion.
Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. 8 19 2t

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With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
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River Schuylkill going dry!
Now, what d'ye think?
All the water running out;
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Can't get enough to wash;
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Can't souse the pavements now;
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Won't let the hoses play;
That's the reason why.
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HERRING'S SAFES

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MESSRS HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York—Gentlemen:—At the great fire here on Sunday night last (8th inst.), which covered an area of two blocks, we had two of your Safes in our building, which passed safely through the ordeal. When first discovered they were surrounded by burning lumber, and bear evidence of having had a severe test, as our place of business occupied seven lots, all covered with buildings and lumber, all of which were entirely consumed, and to this heat the Safes were exposed. It was with great satisfaction that we found, upon cutting into our Safes, as they were so warped and swollen they could be opened in no other way, that our books and papers and money were all saved; indeed, the bills came out of the Safe without a singe, and nothing is discolored but the binding of the books. Respectfully yours,
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AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boy... will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsu... passed in everything desirable for a school. The instru... tion will be thorough and practical, embracing a caref... preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.
8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J...

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AN...
FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boardi... and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Phi... delphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is co... stantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal...

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AN...
Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3819 CHES... NUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September ... For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school-h... is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU...
BURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, o... Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a lea... ing New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorou... English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplis... ments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Loc... tion for health beauty, and refining influences, unsur... passed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL...
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its nex... session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL...
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident... assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year... and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions... and every department of business. Thorough physical... education, including military drill, boating, and swim... ming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to... fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS...
COPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be... NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable... half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are... taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.
The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Ap... plications for admission may be made during the pre... ceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY,"...
S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST... PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part... of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen h... School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will... be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be... under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is... being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice... of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed... to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial... Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary... Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music,... Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as... above. 7 27tuthstf

"THE HILL,"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific... and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will... commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September... next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.,
Principal.
REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stœver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterrel, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James F. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 29 mwf3m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 420 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

EDUCATIONAL.

Normal School Association—National Superintendents' Association—National Teachers' Association—Its Welcome by the State and City—Theoretic and Practical Phases of Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18, 1869.

The American Normal School Association held an adjourned meeting this morning at 9 A. M. The Committee on Nominations submitted the following report, which was adopted:—

President—John Ogden, Nashville, Tenn.

Vice-Presidents—John M. Olcott, Terre Haute, Ind.; Thomas Smith, Little Rock, Ark.; John W. Armstrong, Oswego, N. Y.; Edward Brooks, Millersville, Pa.

Secretary—A. S. Barber, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer—Albert G. Boyden, Bridgewater, Mass.

Professor George M. Gage, of Minnesota, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That at the next annual meeting of this association all papers presented be limited in respect to the time consumed in their reading to twenty minutes, with not more than one elaborate address, upon some important topic, not to exceed forty-five minutes. Adjourned.

The National Superintendents' Association also held an adjourned meeting in the third story of the Normal School building at 8½ o'clock. Thirty members were present. President Bulkley presided.

E. E. White, editor of the *Ohio Educational Monthly*, complimented the association on the more practical character of the exercises this year than last, and submitted for consideration the subject of examining and licensing teachers.

Superintendents Henkle, Ohio; Philbrick, Boston; Hobbs, Indiana; Wickersham, Pa.; Secretary White, of Massachusetts Board of Education; Superintendents Johnson, Maine, and Smith, Arkansas, detailed their State system, of examination and licensing. Adjournment was had without action.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Morning Session.

President L. Van Bokkelen, Md., called the National Teachers' Association to order at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Samuel Lockwood, of Keyport, N. J., offered the opening prayer.

Hon. Richard S. Field, Judge of the United States District Court, Princeton, on behalf of the New Jersey State Board of Education, and the Trustees of the State Normal School, tendered to the association a cordial welcome to New Jersey, to the capital city of the State, and to its Normal School. Representing as they do the great educational interests of our country, he could not but feel that they had conferred a great honor in selecting this place for this meeting assembly. And yet there is a propriety [illegible]ness in this action. The State Normal School of New Jersey had a claim upon them that you should be her guests. Dr. Hart, who now presides over that institution, was one of the original founders of the National Teachers' Association. Professor Phelps, the gentleman who formerly presided over it, was one of the thirteen who assembled at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1859, at the very first meeting of the Normal School Association, and the first meeting of that association, which exerted a marked influence, was held in this very room. New Jersey, then, has a special interest in these sessions.

President Bokkelen responded on the part of the association. They had assembled here an army of teachers—a portion of a grand army whose trophies are strewn over the pathway of history—an army which marches without music and banners—but an army which achieves victories that overthrow despotisms and build on firm foundations governments of the people. Their mission was to elevate and enlighten humanity. Beginning at the fountain head, they sought to cleanse the turbid stream of social degradation. Their work was to plant the seed, which will germinate and grow into a wide-spreading tree that gives rest to the weary, and bears fruit sweet and nourishing. They had met for encouragement, and to exchange experiences.

He would refer to the interest manifested by our leading journals, and recognize with pleasure the presence of the representatives of that great American power, the Press—a power exerted earnestly and judiciously in the cause of moral and mental progress. The Press of America—The daily newspaper press has been and is the firm friend, the faithful expounder, the advocate of free public schools, and as a convention of teachers he tendered their thanks to its conductors. The power of the American newspaper, indeed, has grown with the growth of public schools, and depends upon it.

On motion of Professor Brooks, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that an educational bureau be constituted for the present meeting, to assist in furnishing teachers to school authorities, and in procuring situations for teachers. Professor Brooks was appointed chairman.

An interesting half-hour's exhibition was given by Miss Minnie C. Swayze, teacher of elocution in the New Jersey Normal School, of her method of instruction, illustrated by a class of young lady pupils. Miss Lizzie Johnson read Poe's poem of the "Raven," and Miss Swayze afterwards gave "After the Battle." Miss Saide M. Webb read "The Children," from Dickens.

Professor Ervin Leigh gave practical illustrations of his system of phonetic vocal culture. His class was composed of little girls and boys from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Trenton. The exercises were entertainingly rendered, and showed that the youngest children may be easily taught correct vocalization, pronunciation, and reading in accordance with the strictest scientific classification.

Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co., by agent, announced that they would send a complimentary gratuitous subscription for six months to their magazine, *Our Young Folks*, to all teachers or superintendents who would furnish their address; also authorizing any superintendent to send the address of any teacher not present who would receive the same.

Afternoon Session.

Z. Richards, Superintendent Public Schools, Washington, read a paper upon "Primary Schools—Radical Defects and Radical Remedies." He did not agree with the prevalent impression that we have a perfect system of education in this country, nor was it borne out by facts. Although there was much to commend, there was much to blame. The irksomeness of quietness for hours in a school room, the aggravated evil of nonsensical text-books, the memorizing of a senseless repetition of words, the neglect to impress upon pupils a strict regard for truth, are all evils needing correction. To remedy these the necessities are competent teachers, a good system of class-books, playroom separate from class-rooms, and apparatus for object teaching.

Professors Daniels, Green, Barringer, Sears, Hurd, and Miss Schofield debated the subject at length.

Hon. R. S. Field ably discoursed, at great length, upon the "Obligations of Christianity to Learning." He believed intellectual culture to be friendly to religion, furnishing a favorable soil for the reception of seeds of Christian truth. The greatest and most useful of the Hebrew kings were the cultured David and Solomon. The highly educated Saul of Tarsus, and not one of the illiterate fishermen of Galilee, was chosen the great apostle to the Gentiles, and many prominent early Christians have immortalized their names by their learning. Erasmus, Luther, Calvin, and John Knox were ripe scholars. Learning does not make men proud; true science is always humbling. To enter into its kingdom each must become a little child. The notion that pure learning is adverse to religion is a most mischievous and false doctrine. It has hindered and repressed popular education: those who hold and act upon it strike at the very root of our common-school system.

Evening Session.

Taylor Hall was thronged this evening. Judge Narr, on behalf of the Common Council and the citizens of Trentom, tendered the hospitalities of the city to the Teachers' Association. President Bokkelen briefly and appropriately responded.

Superintendent Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, lectured upon "The State in its Relation to Higher Education." He argued at length that each individual has a right to claim an elementary education. The power of the State to provide for this is no longer doubted. American States are influenced thereto by the motives of the worth of education and of the policy of establishing institutions for popular instruction. He claimed the necessity of higher education as a necessary complement of an elementary one. Our States each require common schools, high schools, colleges, and a university, founded and supported by the State, upon the model of the great universities of Germany.

Miss Mary L. Runyon, a graduate of the Trenton Normal School, read effectively Trowbridge's "Vagabonds." LAIRD.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1869.

Miss Anthony

is not a woman given to weeping, but she might well weep at the idea of being denied a hearing in a Congress which admitted a dozen colored people as delegates, and excluded one of the purest-motived and hardest-working representatives of woman's cause *in extenso*. When she does shed tears it is generally to some purpose; but I rather think that even had she altogether failed in obtaining a hearing she would have wrapped herself up in her indomitableness and bided her time, serenely trustful that all would work around right. She believes that all things work together for good to them that write for the *Revolution*.

Messrs. Choy-Chew and Sing-Man,

after studying our civilization, have at last gone home, meaning to stop at Chicago by the way, Chicago and New York being respectively the aphelion and the perihelion, so to speak, of morality in the United States. The two celestial gentlemen have been feasted and flattered while here, and have every reason to bear away with them the kindest views of such titbits of civilization as they came across. They experienced all the honors and horrors of being distinguished, for every time they entered a theatre, the play from that moment lost its attractions, and their appearance upon Broadway was the signal for the block along which they were endeavoring to progress to become quite impassable.

Soon after the

Martyrdom of Abraham Lincoln

any quantity of New York merchants had sent to them a number of blank form lists which were intended for subscription purposes in order to erect a monument to his memory. About one hundred thousand dollars in cash was collected. What has become of it? Has the monument been erected? Are any serious steps being taken towards the erection of a monument? Is it even talked of? With republics, as with individuals, is not gratitude an affecting sense of *future* favors? Is not all that Lincoln did for his country swept away and forgotten, now that his widow is left comparatively penniless, and the city in which multifarious plans for a monument were proposed has only given birth to swindling associations for pocketing public money by means of a patriotic sham? I think so.

I perceive that

Mark Twain

(Mr. Samuel L. Clemens) has purchased an interest in the *Express* of Buffalo, and intends devoting himself to journalism. If "Mark Twain" would only devote himself thoroughly to anything, he would please his well-wishers. He is something of a New-Yorkism, for he has written extensively for New York papers, and I believe made this city his home for a little while. He is among the best—some good judges account him the *very* best—of living American humorists. The only fault managing editors of newspapers find with him is, they say, his unreliability in keeping his business engagements. The eccentricity of *his* genius is that after having made arrangements to accept an article or a series of articles from him, you cannot feel absolutely certain as to when they will reach your hands. He has wasted so many good intentions that he might, with advantage, have made a street paving contract with the devil, and paved Avernus with cheap, substantial Nicolson. He has travelled all over the world, is no longer a young man, can "sling ink" as quickly as a Parisian *feuilletoniste*, and get off, at short notice, an indefinite amount of what is technically termed, in newspaper parlance, "copy," or "trash." Almost any daily or weekly publication in New York would enter into a permanent contract with him on any reasonable terms. He prefers, however, to write little, and just when he pleases. Sometimes it pleases him not to write for several months, and then people open their eyes and wonder what has become of "Mark Twain." Today you hear of him as being in San Francisco; when he next turns up it will be in Japan; in a little while he may be in Australia; and the only wonder is that he did not go with Mr. Seward to Alaska. I should like to read his account of that expedition in the true "Mark Twain" style, for my personal admiration of his wit is immense.

The Committees of the Common Council,

who seemed to have nothing else to do but meet and talk mistily about the new Post Office, have at length adjourned *sine die*. The object of their meetings was of course to obstruct the erection of the Post Office. The point in dispute was in fact a very small one. So that we have a new Post Office it matters little whether it is a few feet nearer the new City Hall or the *Herald* buildings. The committee thought there was money in any delay they could bring about in its erection. Their purposes have been defeated, however, and the work goes bravely on—so bravely, indeed, that the fence that has been erected all around the new Post Office ground is on a line with the curbstone edge, and passers-by who are not extremely short-sighted run the risk of being crushed to death or horribly mangled between the fence and the cars that pass along that side of Park row. The accident has not yet arrived, but is probably on its way.

The daily *Times*, of which Mr. Daly, manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, was formerly

The Theatrical Editor,

and which he left in consequence of a "collision of opinion" between him and the editor-in-chief, is treating the adapter of *Leah* and the author of *Under the Gaslight* rather slashingly. This is one of those evidences of small spite which are more common in New York journalism than in any other city of the Union. Mr. House, the new theatrical critic of the *Times*, should remember that some people may discover him to be a *glass* house, and that therefore he shouldn't throw stones.

On Broadway

Midnight Robberies

are no longer the thing. They are played-out. They are "slow." Now-a-days we rob in broad daylight, in full sight of the police, and form of our captives a bastion on which we present pistols at the aghast public. Under these circumstances two burly thieves have just carried off a case of silks from the front of a store in Broadway. The history of the past year's outrages, in this and similar particulars, reflects severely upon Kennedy, who, although he is getting rapped on the knuckles on all sides, preserves a high degree of imperturbability in his Brussels-carpeted den at police headquarters.

ALI BABA.

Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Duty* is now progressing satisfactorily. The piece has improved considerably since its first performance, and the scenery and mechanical effects work as smoothly as could be desired.

AT THE ARCH Duprez & Benedict's minstrels will appear for the last times to-morrow afternoon and evening. This troupe has been very successful during the two weeks they have been in this city, and they could doubtless have filled the theatre for a number of weeks to come.

THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE will commence a season at the Arch on the 30th of August.

CITY ITEMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING *of all kinds. Prices greatly reduced to close out summer stock. Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made Goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE at Cape May proposes to run its season well into September. Persons visiting the island will find this house located with full and clear sea views, and patronized by our best Philadelphia families.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists, No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.—CHARLES STOKES, MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET, respectfully draws your attention by this notice, that the assortment of Fine Clothing now being made for his Fall business will be full and UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE. *A very great reduction from former prices will be made*, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all. The best cutters only employed, and customer work made in style and fit unequalled by any establishment in the State. YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand at the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz...	$2 00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz....	1 50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1 25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2 25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4 75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces	15 00
White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	30 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

GREAT REDUCTIONS,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

WEBB—DUNOTT.—On the evening of the 16th instant, at No. 826 Spring Garden street, by the Rev. Charles Logan, Mr. SAMUEL WEBB to Miss MARIA C. DUNOTT, all of this city.

DIED.

BOWER.—On the 16th instant, JOSEPHINE M., wife of Charles P. Bower, in the 37th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1705 Francis street, on Friday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

CLEVELAND.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 18th instant, Professor CHARLES DEXTER CLEVELAND, in the 67th year of his age. His friends and former pupils, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 243 S. Eighth street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

FERRIDAY.—In Harrisburg, on Saturday, August 14, 1869, HELEN CATHARINE, only child of Robert and the late Kate Bennett Ferriday, aged 1 year and 4 months.

EVANS.—On the 17th instant, JOHN R., son of Rebecca M. and the late John B. Evans, aged 19 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Joseph B. Evans, No. 1927 Coates street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MYERS.—On the 17th instant, MICHAEL MYERS, in the 90th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on the Mill road, near Myers & Erwien's fork factory, Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, on Friday at 10 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill, Frankford.

O'HARRA.—On the 18th instant, MARY, wife of Daniel O'Harra, aged 66 years. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2:04 Spring Garden street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

WALTON.—On the 17th instant, ALICE T. WALTON, wife of the late Benjamin T. Walton, in the 57th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family, also Morning Star Union, No. 9, D. of T., and Mount Olive Lodge, No. 16, M. L., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1422 Savery street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED.

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For MRS. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 8 6 stuth3

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

LAWNS,

ORGANDIES,

And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 17 13 tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON FANCY BISCUITS.

Just in store, a fresh invoice of these choice

FANCY BISCUITS,

FOR EVENING PARTIES, SERENADES, AND ALWAYS WANTED FOR LUNCH.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

AGENTS,

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT

6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND SWISS

WATCHES

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CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

SPECIAL AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR

AMERICAN WATCHES

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 5 11 thmrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu1

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 8 rp

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

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" 11:30 A. M.	" 10:00 A. M.
" 1:30 P. M.	" 12:30 Noon.
" 3:00 P. M.	" 2:10 P. M.
" 4:50 P. M.	" 4:00 P. M.
" 6:30 P. M.	" 5:35 P. M.
" 7:40 P. M.	" 7:10 P. M.

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LORD AND LADY BYRON.

THE STORY OF THEIR MARRIAGE AND SEPARATION—LADY BYRON'S VERSION OF THE AFFAIR, AS RELATED BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

The following is the promised account, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, of the real difficulty between Lord and Lady Byron which led to their separation. We give all the essential points from the long narrative prepared by Mrs. Stowe:—

The reading world of America has lately been presented with a book, which is said to sell rapidly, and which appears to meet with universal favor. The subject of the book may be thus briefly stated:—The mistress of Lord Byron comes before the world for the sake of vindicating his fame from slanders and aspersions cast on him by his wife. The story of the mistress against wife may be summed up as follows:—

Lord Byron, the hero of the story, is represented as a human being endowed with every natural charm, gift, and grace, who, by the one false step of an unsuitable marriage, wrecked his whole life. A narrow-minded, cold-hearted precisian, without sufficient intellect to comprehend his genius, or heart to feel for his temptations, formed with him one of those mere worldly marriages, common in high life, and, finding that she could not reduce him to the mathematical proprieties and conventional rules of her own mode of life, suddenly, and without warning, abandoned him in the most cruel and inexplicable manner. It is alleged that she parted from him in apparent affection and good humor, wrote him a playful, confiding letter upon the way; but, after reaching her father's house, suddenly, and without explanation, announced to him that she would never see him again; that this sudden abandonment drew down upon him a perfect storm of scandalous stories, which his wife never contradicted; that she never, in any way or shape, stated what the exact reasons for her departure had been, and thus silently gave scope to all the malice of thousands of enemies. The sensitive victim was actually driven from England, his home broken up, and he doomed to be a lonely wanderer on foreign shores.

In Italy, under bluer skies and among a gentler people, with more tolerant modes of judgment, the authoress intimates that he found peace and consolation. A lovely young Italian Countess fell in love with him, and breaking her family ties for his sake, devotes herself to him, and in blissful retirement with her he finds at last that domestic life for which he was so fitted. Soothed, calmed, and refreshed, he wrote "Don Juan," which the world is at this late hour informed was a poem with a high moral purpose, designed to be a practical illustration of the doctrine of total depravity among young gentlemen in high life. Under the elevating influence of love, he rises at last to higher realms of moral excellence, and resolves to devote the rest of his life to some noble and heroic purpose, becomes the savior of Greece, and dies untimely, leaving a nation to mourn his loss. The authoress dwells with a peculiar bitterness on Lady Byron's *silence* during all these years, as the most aggravated form of persecution and injury. She informs the world that Lord Byron wrote his autobiography with the purpose of giving a fair statement of the exact truth of the matter, and that Lady Byron bought up the manuscript of the publisher and insisted on its being destroyed unread, thus inflexibly depriving her husband of his last chance before the tribunal of the public. As a result of this silent, persistent cruelty on the part of a cold, correct, narrow-minded woman, the character of Lord Byron has been misunderstood, and his name transmitted to after ages with aspersions and accusations which it is the object of this book to remove. * * *

It does not appear to occur to the thousands of unreflecting readers that they are listening merely to the story of Lord Byron's mistress and of Lord Byron, and that even by their own showing their heaviest accusation against Lady Byron is that *she has not spoken at all;* her story has never been told. * * *

Lady Byron's obdurate cold-heartedness in refusing even to listen to his prayers or to have any intercourse with him which might lead to reconciliation, was the one point conceded on all sides. The stricter moralist defended her, but gentler hearts throughout all the world regarded her as a marble-headed monster of correctness and morality, a personification of the law unmitigated by the Gospel. Literature in its highest walks busied itself with Lady Byron.

The true history of Lord and Lady Byron has long been perfectly understood in many circles in England, but the facts were of a nature that could not be made public. While there was a young daughter living, whose future might be prejudiced by its recital, and while there were other persons on whom the disclosure of the real truth would have been crushing as an avalanche, Lady Byron's only course was the perfect silence in which she took refuge, and those sublime works of charity and mercy to which she consecrated her blighted earthly life. * * *

No person in England, we think, would as yet take the responsibility of relating the true history which is to clear Lady Byron's memory. But by a singular concurrence of circumstances, all the facts of the case, in the most undeniable and authentic form, were at one time placed in the hands of the writer of this sketch, with authority to make such use of them as she should judge best. Had this melancholy history been allowed to sleep, no public use would have been made of them; but the appearance of a popular attack on the character of Lady Byron calls for a vindication, and the true story of her married life will, therefore, now be related.

Lord Byron has described in one of his letters the impression left upon his mind by a young person whom he met one evening in society, and who attracted his attention by the simplicity of her dress and a certain air of singular purity and calmness with which she surveyed the scene around her. On inquiry he was told that this young person was Miss Milbanke, an only child and one of the largest heiresses in England.

* * * * * * *

The result of Byron's intimacy with Miss Milbanke and the enkindling of his nobler feelings was an offer of marriage, which she, though at the time deeply interested in him, declined with many expressions of friendship and interest. In fact, she already loved him, but had that doubt of her power to be to him all that a wife should be which would be likely to arise in a mind so sensitively constituted and so unworldly. They, however, continued a correspondence as friends; on her part the interest continually increased, on his the transient rise of better feelings was choked and overgrown by the thorns of base and unworthy passions. From the height at which he might have been happy as the husband of a noble woman, he fell into the depths of a secret adulterous intrigue with a blood relation, so near in consanguinity that discovery must have been utter ruin and expulsion from civilized society. From henceforth this damning guilty secret became the ruling force in his life, holding him with a morbid fascination, yet filling him with remorse and anguish, and insane dread of detection. Two years after his refusal by Miss Millbanke, his various friends, seeing that for some cause he was wretched, pressed marriage upon him. Marriage has often been represented as the proper goal and terminus of a wild and dissipated career, and it has been supposed to be the appointed mission of good women to receive wandering prodigals, with all the rags and disgraces of their old life upon them, and put rings on their hands and shoes on their feet, and introduce them, clothed and in their right minds, to an honorable career in society. Marriage was therefore universally recommended to Lord Byron by his numerous friends and well-wishers; and so he determined to marry, and in an hour of reckless desperation, sat down and wrote proposals to two ladies. One was declined. The other, which was accepted, was to Miss Millbanke. The world knows well that he had the gift of expression, and will not be surprised that he wrote a very beautiful letter, and that the woman who had already learned to love him fell at once into the snare.

Her answer was a frank, outspoken avowal of her love for him, giving herself to him heart and hand. The good in Lord Byron was not so utterly obliterated that he could receive such a letter without emotion, or practice such unfairness on a loving, trusting heart without pangs of remorse. He had sent the letter in mere recklessness; he had not seriously expected to be accepted, and the discovery of the treasure of affection which he had secured was like a vision of lost heaven to a soul in hell. But, nevertheless, in his letters written about the engagement, there are sufficient evidences that his self-love was flattered at the preference accorded him by so superior a women and one who had been so much sought. He mentions with an air of complacency that she has employed the last two years in refusing five or six of his acquaintance; that he had no idea she loved him, admitting that it was an old attachment on his part; he dwells on her virtues with a sort of pride of ownership. There is a sort of childish levity about the frankness of these letters, very characteristic of the man who skimmed over the deepest abysses with the lightest jests. Before the world and to his intimates he was acting the part of the successful *fiance*, conscious all the while of the deadly secret that lay cold at the bottom of his heart. When he went to visit Miss Millbanke's parents, as her accepted lover, she was struck with his manner and appearance; she saw him moody and gloomy, evidently wrestling with dark and desperate thoughts, and anything but what a happy and accepted lover should be. She sought an interview with him alone, and told him that she had observed that he was not happy in the engagement, and magnanimously added that, if on review he found he had been mistaken in the nature of his feelings, she would immediately release him, and they should remain only friends. Overcome with the conflict of his feelings, Lord Byron fainted away. Miss Millbanke was convinced that his heart must really be deeply involved in an attachment with reference to which he showed such strength of emotion, and she spoke no more of the dissolution of the engagement.

There is no reason to doubt that Byron was, as he relates in his Dream, profoundly agonized and agitated, when he stood before God's altar, with the trusting young creature whom he was leading to a fate so awfully tragic; yet it was not the memory of Mary Chaworth, but another guilty and more damning memory that overshadowed that hour. The moment the carriage doors were shut upon the bridegroom and the bride, the paroxysm of remorse and despair—unrepentant remorse and angry despair—broke forth upon her gentle head. "You might have saved me from this, madam! you had all in your own power when I offered myself to you first. Then you might have made me what you pleased; but now you will find that you have married a devil!" In Miss Martineau's sketches, recently published, is an account of the termination of this wedding journey, which brought them to one of Lady Byron's ancestral country-seats, where they were to spend the honeymoon. Miss Martineau says:—

"At the altar she did not know that she was a sacrifice; but before sunset of that winter day she knew it, if a judgment may be formed from her face and attitude of despair when she alighted from the carriage on the afternoon of her marriage day. It was not the traces of tears which won the sympathy of the old butler, who stood at the open door. The bridegroom jumped out of the carriage and walked away. The bride alighted and came up the steps alone, with a countenance and frame agonized and listless with evident horror and despair. The old servant longed to offer his arm to the young, lonely creature, as an assurance of sympathy and protection. From this shock she certainly rallied, and soon. The pecuniary difficulties of her new home were exactly what a devoted spirit like hers was fitted to encounter. Her husband bore testimony, after the catastrophe, that a brighter being, a more sympathizing and agreeable companion, never blessed any man's home. When he afterwards called her cold and mathematical, and over pious, and so forth, it was when public opinion had gone against him, and when he had discovered that her fidelity and mercy, her silence and magnanimity, might be relied on, so that he was at full liberty to make his part good, as far as she was concerned. Silent she was, even to her own parents, whose feelings she magnanimously spared. She did not act rashly in leaving him, though she had been most rash in marrying him."

Not at once did the full knowledge of the dreadful reality into which she had entered come upon the young wife. She knew vaguely, from the wild avowals of the first hours of their marriage, that there was a dreadful secret of guilt, that Byron's soul was torn with agonies of remorse, and that he had no love to give to her in return for a love which was ready to do and dare all for him. Yet bravely she addressed herself to the task of soothing and pleasing and calming the man whom she had taken "for better or worse." Young and gifted, with a peculiar air of refined and spiritual beauty; graceful in every movement, possessed of exquisite taste; a perfect companion to his mind in all the higher walks of literary culture, and with that infinite pliability to all his varying, capricious moods which true love alone can give; bearing in her hand a princely fortune, which, with a woman's uncalculating generosity, was thrown at his feet—there is no wonder that she might feel for awhile as if she could enter the lists with the very devil himself, and fight with a woman's weapons for the heart of her husband. There are indications scattered through the letters of Lord Byron, which, though brief indeed, showed that his young wife was making every effort to accommodate herself to him, and to give him a cheerful home. One of the poems that he sends to his publisher about this time, he speaks of as being copied by her. He had always the highest regard for her literary judgments and opinions, and this little incident shows that she was already associating herself in a wifely fashion with his aims as an author. * * *

Only a few days before she left him forever, Lord Byron sent Murray manuscripts, in Lady Byron's handwriting, of the Siege of Corinth and Parisina, and wrote:—"I am very glad that the handwriting was a favorable omen of the *moralé* of the piece, but you must not trust to that, for my copyist would write out anything I desired, in all the ignorance of innocence." There were lucid intervals in which Lord Byron felt the charm of his wife's mind and the strength of her powers. "Bell, you could be a poet, too, if you only thought so," he would say. There were summer hours in her stormy life, the memory of which never left her, when Byron was as gentle and tender as he was beautiful; when he seemed to be possessed by a good angel, and then for a little time all the ideal possibilities of his nature stood revealed. The most dreadful men to live with are those who thus alternate between angel and devil. The buds of hope and love called out by a day or two of sunshine are frozen again and again till the tree is killed.

But there came an hour of revelation—an hour when, in a manner which left no kind of room for doubt, Lady Byron saw the full depth of the abyss of infamy which her marriage was expected to cover, and understood that she was expected to be the cloak and the accomplice of this infamy. Many women would have been utterly crushed by such a disclosure; some would have fled from him immediately, and exposed and denounced the crime. Lady Byron did neither. When all the hope of womanhood died out of her heart, there arose within her, stronger, purer, and brighter, that immortal kind of love such as God feels for the sinner—the love of which Jesus spoke, and which holds the one wanderer of more account than the ninety and nine that went not astray.

She would neither leave her husband, nor betray him, nor would she for one moment justify his sin; and hence came two years of convulsive struggle, in which sometimes, for a while, the good angel seemed to gain ground, and then the evil one returned with sevenfold vehemence.

Lord Byron argued his case with himself and with her, with all the sophistries of his powerful mind. He repudiated Christianity as authority, asserted the right of every human being to follow out what he called "the impulses of nature." Subsequently he introduced into one of his dramas the reason by which he justified himself in incest.

In the drama of "Cain," Adah, the sister and the wife of Cain, thus addresses him:—

Cain! walk not with this spirit.
Bear with what we have borne, and love me—I
Love thee.
Lucifer. More than thy mother and thy sire?
Adah. I do. Is that a sin, too?
Lucifer. No, not yet:
It one day will be in your children.
Adah. What!
Must not my daughter love her brother Enoch?
Lucifer. Not as thou lovest Cain.
Adah. O my God!
Shall they not love and bring forth things that love
Out of their love? Have they not drawn their milk
Out of this bosom? Was not he, their father,
Born of the same sole womb, in the same hour
With me? did we not love each other? and
In multiplying our being multiply
Thing which will love each other as we love
Them?—And as I love thee, my Cain! go not
Forth with this spirit, he is not of ours.
Lucifer. The sin I speak of is not of my making,
And cannot be a sin in you—whate'er
It seems in those who will replace ye in
Mortality.
Adah. What is the sin which is not
Sin in itself? can circumstances make sin
Of virtue? if it doth, we are the slaves
Of—"

Lady Byron, though slight and almost infantine in her bodily presence, had the soul, not only of an angelic woman, but of a strong, reasoning man. It was the writer's lot to know her when she formed the personal acquaintance of many of the very first minds of England; but, among all with whom this experience brought her in connection, there was none who impressed her so strongly as Lady Byron. There was an almost supernatural power of moral divination, a grasp of the very highest and most comprehensive things, that made her lightest opinions singularly impressive. No doubt that result was wrought out in a great degree from the anguish and conflict of these two years, when, with no one to help or counsel her but Almighty God, she wrestled and struggled with fiends of darkness for the redemption of her husband's soul. She followed him through all his sophistical reasonings with a keener reason. She besought and implored, in the name of his better nature, and by all the glorious things that he was capable of being and doing: and she had just power enough to convulse, and shake, and agonize, but not power enough to subdue.

* * * * * *

These two years, in which Lady Byron was with all her soul struggling to bring her husband back to his better self, were a series of passionate convulsions. During this time, such was the disordered and desperate state of his worldly affairs, that there were ten executions for debt levied on their family establishment, and it was Lady Byron's fortune each time which settled the account. Towards the last she and her husband saw less and less of each other, and he came more and more decidedly under evil influences, and seemed to acquire a sort of hatred of her. Lady Byron once said significantly to a friend who spoke of some causeless dislike in another:—"My dear, I have known people to be hated for no other reason than because they impersonated conscience." The biographers of Lord Byron and all his apologists are careful to narrate how sweet, and amiable, and obliging he was to everybody who approached him; and the saying of Fletcher, his man-servant, that "anybody could do anything with my Lord, except my Lady," has often been quoted. The reason of all this will now be evident. "My Lady" was the only one fully understanding the deep and dreadful secrets of his life who had the courage resolutely, and persistently, and inflexibly to plant herself in his way, and insist upon it that, if he went to destruction, it should be in spite of her best efforts.

He had tried his strength with her fully. The first attempt had been to make her an accomplice by sophistry, by destroying her faith in Christianity, and confusing her sense of right and wrong, to bring her into the ranks of those convenient women who regard the marriage tie only as a friendly alliance to cover license on both sides. When her husband described to her the continental latitude—the good-humored marriage, in which complaisant couples mutually agreed to form the cloak for each other's infidelities—and gave her to understand that in this way alone she could have a peaceful and friendly life with him, she answered him simply:—"I am too truly your friend to do this." When Lord Byron found that he had to do with one who would not yield, who knew him fully, who could not be blinded and could not be deceived, he determined to rid himself of her altogether.

It was when the state of affairs between herself and her husband seemed darkest and most hopeless that the only child of this union was born Lord Byron's treatment of his wife during the sensitive period that preceded the birth of this child, and during her confinement, was marked by paroxysms of unmanly brutality, for which the only possible charity on her part was the supposition of insanity. Moore sheds a significant light on this period by telling us that about this time Byron was often drunk day after day with Sheridan. There had been insanity in the family, and this was the plea which Lady Byron's lovespnt in for him. She regarded him as, if not insane, at least so nearly approaching the boundaries of insanity as to be a subject of forbearance and tender pity, and she loved him with that love resembling a mother's, which good wives often feel when they have lost all faith in their husbands' principles, and all hopes of their affections. Still she was in heart and soul his best friend, true to him with a truth which he himself could not shake. In the verses addressed to his daughter, Lord Byron speaks of her as

"The child of love, though born in bitterness,
And nurtured in convulsion."

A day or two after the birth of this child, Lord Byron came suddenly into Lady Byron's room, and told her that her mother was dead. It was an utter falsehood, but it was only one of the many nameless injuries and cruelties by which he expressed his hatred of her. A short time after her confinement, she was informed by him, in a note, that as soon as she was able to travel she must go—that he could not and would not longer have her about him; and, when her child was only five weeks old, he caried this threat of expulsion into effect.

Here we will insert briefly Lady Byron's own account—the only one she ever gave to the public—of this separation. The circumstances under which this brief story was written are affecting. Lord Byron was dead. The whole account between him and her was closed forever in this world. Moore's "Life" had been prepared, containing simply and solely Lord Byron's own version of their story. Moore sent this version to Lady Byron, and requested to know if she had any remarks to make upon it. In reply, she sent a brief statement to him—the first and only one that had ever come from her during all the years of the separation, and which appears to have mainly for its object the exculpation of her father and mother from the charge made by the poet of being the instigators of the separation. In this letter she says, with regard to their separation:—

"The facts are:—I left London for Kirby Mallory, the residence of my father and mother, on the 15th of January, 1816. Lord Byron had signified to me in writing, January 6, his absolute desire that I should leave London on the earliest day that I could conveniently fix. It was not safe for me to undertake the fatigue of a journey sooner than the 15th. Previously to my departure it had been strongly impressed upon my mind that Lord Byron was under the influence of insanity. This opinion was derived, in a great measure, from the communications made me by his nearest relatives and personal attendant, who had more opportunity than myself for observing him during the latter part of my stay in town. It was even represented to me that he was in danger of destroying himself. *With the concurrence of all*, I had consulted Dr. Baillie as a friend, January 8, respecting the supposed malady. On acquainting him with the case, and with Lord Byron's desire that I should leave London, Dr. Baillie thought that my absence might be advisable as an experiment, assuming the fact of mental derangement; for Dr. Baillie, not having had access to Lord Byron, could not pronounce a positive opinion on the point. He enjoined that, in correspondence with Lord Byron, I should avoid all but light and soothing topics. Under these impressions I left London, determined to follow the advice given by Dr. Baillie. Whatever might have been the conduct of Lord Byron toward me from the time of my marriage, yet, supposing him to be in a state of mental alienation, it was not for me, nor for any person of common humanity, to manifest at that moment a sense of injury."

Nothing more than this letter from Lady Byron is necessary to substantiate the fact that she did not *leave* her husband, but *was driven* from him that he might give himself up to the guilty infatuation that was consuming him, without being tortured by her imploring face and by the silent power of her presence and her prayers. For a long time before this she had seen little of him. On the day of her departure she passed by the door of his room and stopped to caress his favorite spaniel, which was lying there; and she confessed to a friend the weakness of feeling a willingness even to be something as humble as that poor little creature, might she only be allowed to remain and watch over him. She went into his room, where he and the partner of his sins were sitting together, and said, "Byron, I come to say good-by," offering at the same time her hand. Lord Byron put his hands behind him, retreated to the mantel-piece, and, looking around on the two that stood there with a sarcastic smile, said: "When shall we three meet again?" Lady Byron answered, "In heaven, I trust;" and these were her last words to him on earth. Now, if the reader wishes to understand the real talents of Lord Byron for deception and dissimulation, let him read, with this story in his mind, the "Fare Thee Well" which he addressed to Lady Byron through the printer:—

"Fare thee well, and if forever,
Still forever fare thee well,
Even though unforgiving, never
'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel.

"Would that breast were bared before thee,
Where thy head so oft hath lain,
While that placid sleep came o'er thee
Thou can'st never know again.

"Though my many faults defaced me,
Could no other arm be found
Than the one which once embraced me
To inflict a cureless wound?"

The reaction of society against him at the time of the separation from his wife was something which he had not expected, and for which, it appears, he was entirely unprepared. It broke up the guilty intrigue and drove him from England. He had not the courage to meet or endure it. The world, to be sure, was very far from suspecting what the truth was, but the tide was setting against him with such vehemence as to make him tremble every hour lest the whole should be known; and henceforth it became a warfare of desperation to make his story good, no matter at whose expense.

He had tact enough to perceive at first that the assumption of the pathetic and the magnanimous, and general confession of faults, accompanied with admissions of his wife's goodness, would be the best policy in his case. In this mood he thus writes to Moore:

"The fault was not in my choice (unless in choosing at all), for I do not believe, and I must say it in the very dregs of all this bitter business, that there was ever a better, or even a brighter, a kinder, or more amiable, agreeable being than Lady Byron. I never had, nor can have, any reproach to make her while with me. Where there is blame, it belongs to myself."

As there must be somewhere a scapegoat to bear the sins of the affair, Lord Byron wrote a poem called "A Sketch," in which he lays the blame of stirring up strife on a friend and former governess of Lady Byron's; but in this sketch he introduces just eulogy on Lady Byron.

In leaving England, Lord Byron first went to Switzerland, where he conceived and in part wrote out the tragedy of *Manfred*. Moore speaks of his domestic misfortunes, and the sufferings which he underwent at this time, as having an influence in stimulating his genius, so that he was enabled to write with a greater power. Anybody who reads the tragedy of *Manfred* with this story in his mind will see that it is true. * * * The world can easily see, in Moore's biography, what, after this, was the course of Lord Byron's life—how he went from shame to shame, and dishonor to dishonor, and used the fortune which his wife brought him in the manner described in those private letters which his biographer was left to print. Moore, indeed, says Byron had made the resolution not to touch his lady's fortune, but adds that it required more self-command that he possessed to carry out so honorable a purpose. Lady Byron made but one condition with him. She had him in her power, and she exacted that the unhappy partner of his sins should not follow him out of England, and that the ruinous intrigue should be given up. Her inflexibility on this point kept up that enmity which was constantly expressing itself in some publication or other, and which drew her and her private relations with him before the public.

The story of what Lady Byron did with the portion of her fortune which was reserved to her is a record of noble and skilfully administered charities. Pitiful, and wise, and strong, there was no form of human suffering or sorrow that did not find with her refuge and help. She gave not only systematically but also impulsively. Miss Martineau claims for her the honor of having first invented practical schools, in which the children of the poor were turned into agriculturists, artisans, seamstresses, and good wives for poor men. While she managed with admirable skill and economy permanent institutions of this sort, she was always ready to relieve suffering in any form. The fugitive slaves, William and Ellen Crafts, escaping to England, were fostered by her protecting care. In many cases, where there was distress or anxiety from poverty among those too self-respecting to make their sufferings known, the delicate hand of Lady Byron ministered to the want with a consideration which spared the most refined feelings.

As a mother, her course was embarrassed by peculiar trials. The daughter inherited from the father not only brilliant talents, but a restlessness and morbid sensibility which might be too surely traced to the storms and agitations of the period in which she was born. It was necessary to bring her up in ignorance of the true history of her mother's life, and the consequence was that she could not fully understand that mother. During her early girlhood her career was a source of more anxiety than of comfort. She married a man of fashion, ran a brilliant course as a gay woman of fashion, and died early of a lingering and painful disease. In the silence and shaded retirement of the sick room the daughter came wholly back to her mother's arms and heart; and it was on that mother's bosom that she leaned as she went down into the dark valley. It was that mother who placed her weak and dying hand in that of her Almighty Saviour. To the children left by her daughter she ministered with the faithfulness of a guardian angel; and it is owing to her influence that those who yet remain are among the noblest and best of mankind. The person whose relation with Byron had been so disastrous, also, in the latter years of her life, felt Lady Byron's loving and ennobling influences, and in her last sickness and dying hours looked to her for consolation and help. There was an unfortunate child of sin, born with the curse upon her, over whose wayward nature Lady Byron watched with a mother's tenderness. She was the one who could have patience when the patience of every one else failed; and, though her task was a difficult one, from the strange, abnormal propensities to evil in the object of her cares, yet Lady Byron never faltered and never gave over, until death took the responsibility from her hands.

During all this trial, strange to say, her belief that the good in Lord Byron would finally conquer was unshaken. To a friend who said to her, "Oh, how could you love him?" she answered briefly, "My dear, there was the angel in him." It is in us all. It was in this angel that she had faith. It was for the deliverance of this angel from degradation and shame and sin that she unceasingly prayed. She read every work that Byron wrote—read it with a deeper knowledge than any human being but herself could possess. The ribaldry and the obscenity, and the insults with which he strove to make her ridiculous in the world, fell at her pitying feet unheeded. When he broke away from all this unworthy life to devote himself to a manly enterprise for the redemption of Greece, she thought that she saw the beginning of an answer to her prayers. Even although one of his latest acts concerning her was to repeat to Lady Blessington the false accusation which made Lady Byron the author of all his errors, she still had hopes, from the one step taken in the right direction. In the midst of these hopes came the news of his sudden death. On his death-bed it is well known that he called his confidential English servant to him, "Go to my sister—tell her—go to Lady Byron—you will see her, and say—" Here followed twenty minutes of indistinct mutterings, in which the names of his wife, daughter, and sister frequently occurred. He then said: "Now I have told you all." "My Lord," replied Fletcher, "I have not understood a word your lordship has been saying. "Not understand me!" exclaimed Lord Byron, with a look of the utmost distress: "what a pity! then it is too late—all is over!" He afterwards, says Moore, tried to utter a few words, of which none were intelligible except "my sister—my child." When Fletcher returned to London, Lady Byron sent for him, and walked the room in convulsive struggles to repress her tears and sobs, while she over and over again strove to elicit something from him which should enlighten her upon what that last message had been; but in vain—the gates of eternity were shut in her face, and not a word had passed to tell her if he had repented.

For all that, Lady Byron never doubted his salvation. Ever before her, during the few remaining years of her widowhood, was the image of her husband, purified and ennobled, with the shadows of earth forever dissipated, the stains of sin forever removed—"the angel in him," as she expressed it, "made perfect, according to its divine ideal." * * *

It has been thought by some friends who have read the proof-sheets of the foregoing, that the author should state more specifically her authority for these statements. The circumstances which led the writer to England at a certain time originated a friendship and correspondence with Lady Byron, which was always regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions of that visit. On the occasion of a second visit to England, in 1856, the writer received a note from Lady Byron, indicating that she wished to have some private, confidential conversation upon important subjects, and inviting her for that purpose to spend a day with her at her country seat near London. The writer went and spent a day with Lady Byron alone, and the object of the invitation was explained to her. Lady Byron was in such a state of health that her physicians had warned her that she had very little time to live. She was engaged in those duties and retrospections which every thoughtful person finds necessary, when coming deliberately and with open eyes to the boundaries of this mortal life. At that time there was a cheap edition of Byron's works in contemplation, intended to bring his writings into circulation among the masses, and the pathos arising from the story of his domestic misfortunes was one great means relied on for giving it currency. Under these circumstance[s] of Lady Byron's friends had propos[ed] question to her whether she had no[t] sponsibility to society for the truth; w[hether] she did right to allow these writings [to] influence over the popular mind, by g[iving] silent consent to what she knew [to be] utter falsehoods. Lady Byron's [whole] life had been passed in the [most] heroic self-abnegation and self-sacrifi[ce]; she had now to consider whether one m[ore act] of self-denial was not required of her [before] leaving this world—namely, to decla[re the] absolute truth, no matter at what exp[ense to] her own feelings. For this reason it w[as her] desire to recount the whole history to a [friend] of another country, and entirely out [of the] sphere of personal and local feeling[s that] might be supposed to influence those [in the] country and station in life where the [events] really happened, in order that she mi[ght be] helped by such a person's views in mak[ing] an opinion as to her own duty. The int[erview] had almost the solemnity of a dea[th-bed] avowal. Lady Byron stated the facts [which] have been embodied in this article, an[d gave] to the writer a paper containing brief [notes] randa of the whole with the dates affixe[d].

She went over, with a clear analys[is of the] history of his whole life as she had tho[ught] out during the lonely musings of her [child]hood. She dwelt on the ancestral [taint] which gave him a nature of exceptiona[l and] dangerous susceptibility. She went th[rough] the mismanagements of his childhood[, the] history of his school-days, the influen[ce of] the ordinary school course of classical re[ading] on such a mind as his. She sketched [with] and clearly the internal life of the young[man] of the time, as she with her purer eyes [had] looked through it, and showed how h[is nature] which with less susceptible fibre and c[oarser] strength of nature were tolerable for his[com]panions, were deadly to him, unhinging [his] nervous system, and intensifying the da[rk lines] of ancestral proclivities. Lady Byron [also] pressed the feeling, too, that the Calvi[nistic] theology, as heard in Scotland, had prov[ed] his case, as it often does in certain min[ds a] subtle poison. He never could either [fully] lieve or become reconciled to it, and the[re]problems it proposes embittered his [mind] against Christianity. "The worst of it[is] do believe," he would often say with viol[ence] when he had been employing all his p[owers] of reason, wit, and ridicule upon these [sub]jects.

Through all this sorrowful history was [to be] seen, not the care of a slandered woma[n to] make her story good, but the pathetic an[xiety] of a mother who treasures every partic[le of] hope, every intimation of good, in the[child] whom she cannot cease to love. Wh[at] describable resignation she dwelt o[n the] last hours, those words addressed to [her] to be understood until repeated in [her] * * * *

The writer was so impressed and excite[d by] the whole scene and recital that she be[gged] for two or three days to deliberate b[efore] forming any opinion. She took the m[anu]randa with her, returned to London, and [in] a day or two to the consideration of the [sub]ject. The decision which she made [was] chiefly influenced by her reverence and a[ffec]tion for Lady Byron. She seemed so f[rail] and had suffered so much, she stood at su[ch a] height above the comprehension of the co[mmon] and common world, that the author h[ad a] feeling that it would almost be like viola[ting] a shrine to ask her to come forth from [the] sanctuary of silence where she had so l[ong] abode and plead her cause. She wrote [to] Lady Byron that while this act of justice [did] seem to be called for, and to be in some [re]spects most desirable, yet, as it would inv[olve] so much that was painful to her, the wr[iter] considered that Lady Byron would be entit[led] justifiable in leaving the truth to be disclo[sed] after her death, and recommended that all [the] facts necessary should be put in the hands [of] some person, to be so published.

Years passed on. Lady Byron linge[red] four years after this interview, to the won[der] of her physicians and all her friends. A[fter] Lady Byron's death the writer looked a[nx]iously, hoping to see a memoir of the per[son] whom she considered the most remarka[ble] woman that England had produced in [the] century. No such memoir has appeared [and] the part of her friends; and the mistres[s of] Lord Byron has the ear of the public, [and] is sowing far and wide unworthy slan[ders] which are eagerly gathered up and read by [the] undiscriminating community. There may [be] family reasons in England which prev[ent] Lady Byron's friends from speaking; but L[ady] Byron has an American existence, and re[fer]ence for a pure womanhood is, we think[,] national characteristic of the American; a[nd] so far as this country is concerned, we [feel] that the public should have this refutation [of] the slanders of the Countess Guiccioli's bo[ok].

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GENERALITIES.

Cuba and the United States.

The London *Times'* city article, notwithstanding recent denials, seems to put credence in a strong rumor that the preliminaries of a bargain between the United States and Spain with respect to Cuba have been arranged. The terms are said to be that Spain will recognize the independence of Cuba, and will receive from the new Government $100,000,000 (£20,000,000) in bonds to be secured on the revenues of the island and guaranteed by the United States. This sum would set Spain free from financial difficulty, and the bargain seems a highly advantageous one. An English paper says that much depends upon what the Spaniards think of selling their island. They are always proudest when they are worst off.

Another English paper states that Mr. Forbes, an eminent Boston merchant, who is now at Madrid, is empowered to make direct overtures for the purchase. The amount offered ($100,000,000) is, however, by some considered insufficient, as it amounts to only ten years' purchase, the island yielding annually two millions sterling, and on this ground it is thought doubtful whether the Spaniards will entertain the proposal. At Madrid, according to the latest intelligence, the whole story of the negotiations for recognizing the independence of Cuba is categorically denied. Spain, however, is hardly in a position to refuse a good offer, and the Americans are always anxious for an increase of power and influence.

Whipping a Wife.

A bill for divorce and maintenance was filed by Sarah J. Armstrong against Thomas R. Armstrong. They were married in Buffalo on September 28, 1849. They have five children. The bill alleges that for two years past the defendant has treated his wife with great cruelty; that he seized her by the throat and choked her; in November of the same year he crushed her down and kicked and pinched her; that during all the time since he retired from business, and had nothing useful to occupy his time and attention, he had treated her in a cruel manner, and had addressed her with profane and vile language, and that, too, in the presence of her children; that he has got his gun and loaded it, threatening to shoot her, but she escaped from him, and kept out of the way; that his constant study seems to be how to render her life miserable; that although he is worth from $60,000 to $75,000 or upwards, yet he refuses to allow his wife keep any servant; that he notified the butcher not to sell provisions to her, and has almost entirely ceased to provide his family with clothing, so that his wife has been obliged to earn money with which to clothe herself and children; defendant is the owner of property valued at $70,000 to $80,000.—*St. Louis paper.*

An Unfortunate "Set-back."

From the Cairo *Bulletin* of the 12th we learn of an unfortunate mishap—which others have profited before them—to the Mt. Carbon Co., recently put in operation on account of the proximity of Mt. Carbon to the iron ores of Missouri, and the inexhaustible abundance of bituminous smelting coal at hand. The experiment proved a grand success, and for several weeks the work progressed most encouragingly. Some time last week, however, the furnace, when charged with twenty or twenty-five tons of molten iron, was unintentionally permitted to cool off. That great mass of solid iron now lies in the bottom of the furnace, and the only way it can be removed is by the use of a hammer and chisel. The furnace cannot be torn down, for its erection caused the outlay of tens of thousands of dollars. Hence the immense mass of iron must be chiseled out, chip by chip—a process that will involve the labor of months. The loss to the Mount Carbon company by this occurrence will be many thousands of dollars, as that branch of their business must be entirely suspended until the great body of iron is chipped out of their furnace.

Recovery of Stolen Money.

Asa Rhodes, of Richmond, Vt., whose safe was so mysteriously robbed of nearly $8000 three weeks since, recovered the money in rather a strange way at Greenfield a few days ago. It seems that while the agents of French's Circus were in the latter town making arrangements for an exhibition, they found among the robes of their buggy between $7000 and $8000 in money and notes, some of which were drawn in the name of Mr. Rhodes. A telegram was immediately sent to Mr. Rhodes, who went down to Greenfield and identified his property, every dollar of the amount stolen being recovered. It is supposed the burglar placed his plunder in this odd place to escape detection, while the circus men were at Richmond, a few days after the robbery.

Political.

—John C. Breckinridge has settled down at Lexington, Ky., to practice law, and already has some business.

—General Atwood, it is supposed, will receive the Republican nomination for Governor of Wisconsin.

—Two Democratic papers in Indiana nominate Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for the Presidency in 1872.

—The Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature consists of eighty-one Democrats and five Republicans.

—The Democrats of Kentucky will give the negro all his civil rights if the fifteenth amendment is adopted, and will try to use that concession to secure the favor of the freedmen.

—In this State the colored men admitted to the ballot by the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, it is said, will be at least one-eightieth of the whole number of votes.

—The Memphis newspapers differ on the interpretation of the Tennessee election. The *Avalanche* declares the result a victory for universal suffrage; while the *Appeal* and *Ledger* claim that it means a white man's government, and a general reformation.

—The Democrats of California are making use of what is said to be the general sentiment against granting suffrage to Chinamen, to defeat the passage of the fifteenth amendment. The Republican Convention resolved that it was opposed to Chinese suffrage in any form.

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* thinks that if the Democratic party of the North "will only drive from its ranks those who are 'among them but not of them'—the Belmonts, the *World*, the *Citizen*—we can then act with it to some purpose. This purgation must be made before success can crown any effort."

—A Wisconsin despatch says:—"If half the reports are true, there is a lively row in the camp of the Democracy in New York State, involving serious disagreements among the leaders as to the course to be pursued, the place and time to hold the State Convention, and other matters."

—The question of annexing Western Florida to Alabama is to be voted upon by all the people of Florida on the 2d of November, according to the Governor's proclamation. There are eight counties in Western Florida, and they comprise the best cotton and sugar lands in the State.

—The Memphis *Post* says that Senter's majority in Tennessee may as well be 100,000 as anything else, "for there is no end to the frauds perpetrated, and no definite figures can be placed on the result until the Democratic officers of election have made their returns in black and white."

—Governor Senter committed himself thoroughly to the fifteenth amendment in the recent canvass in Tennessee. But we notice that the Democratic papers give it a wide berth since the State has gone their way. The Tennessee Republicans who voted with these gentry on the 5th are eating humble pie with poor relish.

—Alluding to the recent South American earthquakes, the Richmond *Enquirer* makes itself unhappy as follows:—

"It seems to us it would be a happy thing if we could have periodical earthquake shocks in Washington, to remind the people there that they are mortal, and that 'for all these things they will be brought to judgment.' We wonder whether radicals ever think that there is a God and a future world where unjust stewards have to settle. Everything is going on prosperously in the United States, except that there is a famine in the domain of conscience—or rather a drought—no rain. Materially, we do well; mentally we do well; but spiritually there is a leanness—an emaciation—which is full of menacing symptoms."

Scrapings.

—Missouri has thirty coal-bearing counties.

—Macon is called the City of Mocking Birds.

—The Massachusetts tobacco crop is flourishing.

—Entrance is to be free at the next Ohio State fair.

—Oregon is forming a political temperance party.

—Indiana expects to remember 1869 as the year of storms.

—Potatoes are selling at fifty cents per barrel in Baltimore.

—Vermont has 87 Masonic lodges and 115 of Good Templars.

—Twelve distinct railroads are in course of construction in Illinois.

—Two women were put out of an Oshkosh church for snickering.

—A statum of quicksand renders building difficult in St. Paul, Minn.

—Kansas City is to have a wholesale tea-house, with stock imported direct from China.

—An old fisherman says that bass will not bite for six weeks after an eclipse of the sun.

—Some one has seen a "wild man" in Indiana carrying a rifle twenty-two feet long!

—A Helena, Montana, lover challenged a rival to a duel, and then snivelled from fright.

—Fall river manufacturers have ordered 5000 tons of bituminous coal from Nova Scotia.

—The Roman Catholic parsonage at Ebensburg, Pa., is to be rallied off at two dollars a chance.

—A Portland mechanic in a fit of insanity burned several hundred dollars in Government bonds.

—Georgia has a regularly incorporated "First German Immigration and Manufacturing Company."

—In Massachusetts, last year, one hundred and seventy persons changed their names, not including brides.

—An aerolite has fallen in Cleveland which was so hot that the person who found it could scarcely hold it.

—A hen down in Maine picked out the eyes of ten chickens hatched from eggs surreptitiously foisted upon her.

—The female suffrage question is to be submitted to the Vermont Constitutional Convention next February.

—Manchester is so much of a resort for rusticating and recruiting notes that a road there is called "Theatre Lane."

—The last stepping-stone connected with old Put's break-neck rifle was ruthlessly blasted away at Greenwich lately.

—A Boston physician was recently called to New Bedford to attend a patient. His bill for a few hours' service was $400.

—The Common Council of Washington prohibits the raising of mosquitoes by a fine of from $1 to $5 upon those allowing water to stand uncovered.

The Watering-Places.

—And now Olive Logan goes to Saratoga to display her wardrobe.

—Some Methodist gentlemen at Long Branch talk of building a cottage there for presentation to Bishop Simpson.

—The season at the sea-side is rapidly drawing to a close, and the belles, having displayed all their clothes, are rather glad of it.

—White Sulphur Springs, West Va., is the place for young ladies to visit. The ladies there are surrounded by a dozen beaux at one time.

—All manner of entertainments, including a grand ball at the Union, are projected during President Grant's visit to Saratoga.

—Dress coats are seldom worn by the gentlemen at the hops, and the ladies frequently and appropriately appear in short promenade costumes.

—Only two weeks more remain for Dame Fashion to hold forth and issue her edicts at the fashionable watering-places.

—A great dearth of gentlemen is complained of this season, and match-making mammas are fearful that they will have to return to town with their fair daughters still in the market.

—Young ladies at the watering-places are already conjecturing as to what the winter fashions will be.

—Gentlemen will shun West Point next week when they learn that a fair will then be in progress.

—Everything is progressing quietly, but quite satisfactorily to the Newport hotel proprietors.

—The Cuban ladies, gorgeously attired and covered with diamonds, continue to shine resplendent at the leading Saratoga hotels.

—A bevy of pretty Troy and Albany belles have congregated at Congress Hall, Saratoga, where they dance, laugh, chatter, and flirt in the most bewitching style.

—General McClellan has abandoned the idea of taking his family to Long Branch, for reasons best known to himself.

—"Up in a Balloon" appears to be a favorite tune of the hotel bands at Long Branch. Its frequent repetition induces the guests to wish them up in a balloon.

—Several imaginary English lords and dukes are snuffing the ocean breezes at Long Branch. "But, my dear fellah, it does not compare with *our* Brighton, you know."

WINDOW SCREEN.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

AND OTHER INSECTS.

For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

A solid, safe, and reliable Company.

Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.

A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,

Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets.

6 3 thstu6m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $18 PER DOZEN. 2 13

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 435 North BROAD Street.

6 24 3m

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia, DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

2 22

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:20 and 8:10 A. M., 1:00, 4:15, and 7:30 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:30 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.

3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.

4:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6:55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.

9:00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12:07.

5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $6, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	9:45 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	5:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 20 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy express... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A.M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:30 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:30 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Preston Park, Catawissa, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:30 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 3:40 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:45 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:30 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:20 and 5:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:30 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL V

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DROUGHT.—Water in our reservoirs continues to "grow small and beautifully less," as will be seen by the following statement of the amount in each basin this morning:—

Reservoir.	Depth.
Kensington	6 feet 5 inches
Fairmount	4 " 1 "
Corinthian Avenue	15 "
Spring Garden	6 " 4 "

The level of the water was 1 foot 6 inches below the dam at Fairmount at the time the foregoing measurements were made this morning.

Unless we have rain, by no possibility can the supply at Fairmount be kept up till Saturday evening.

Every factory, refinery, and other establishment making large use of water has been notified by the authorities to desist, and numbers of them have either entirely ceased operations, or else make only half or quarter time.

The pecuniary loss by this suspension, both to employers and employed, is enormous. It reaches many thousands of dollars each day.

Housekeepers will have to be careful of their kitchen boilers, else, in case any diminution in the supply actually happens, they will be in imminent danger of explosion.

Many of the factories in the city, and other establishments that use large quantities of water daily, have already commenced the excavation of wells to furnish them in case of necessity, and most of the old wells covered up for years have had pumps reinserted into them for the emergency.

The necessity for a sparing use of the water on the part of each and every one is manifest.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER J. HARPER, Esq.—Alexander J. Harper, for many years connected with the city administration, died this morning, at the residence of his father, James Harper, Esq., on Walnut street, above Eighteenth. He had been complaining for some time, but was not bedridden until within a few days past. His disease was congestion of the bowels.

The deceased represented the Eighth ward for eight years past as a member of the lower body of Councils. He was President one term. He was also for some years chairman of the Committee on Finance. During his term of service he was ever active and vigilant, and he intimately identified himself with all reform measures. At the time of his death he was a member of the Gas Trust. For a number of years he has taken an active part in the politics of the day, and during the last municipal contest was prominently mentioned in connection with the mayoralty chair. He was also a member of the Union League and the National Union Club. The flags of both of the houses of the latter organizations, on the announcement of his death, were ordered to be draped.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The finest and most extensive exhibition of fruit ever seen in America will doubtless be made at the meeting of the National Pomological Society to be held in Philadelphia, on the 15th of September next. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will hold its autumnal exhibition of fruit and flowers at the same time. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, so famous for its fine fruits, and the Western New York fruit growers, also distinguished for superb fruit, will be fully represented, as will also the great West with its abundance of grapes, and California for the first time. The South will also send full sets of delegates for the first time since the war. The fruit growers from abroad will be the guests of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and will be handsomely entertained by an evening reception.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The workmen engaged in enclosing the Washington Monument finished their labors this morning. The railing is a substantial one, and sufficiently heavy to keep the passers-by from marring its beauty by chipping off corners or from defacing it with rotten peaches, etc. Some scamp, but a few days ago, on passing the monument, threw an immense quid of tobacco, which alighted near the nasal organ of the statue and spattered over the figure. To remove this filthy substance required some hours of delicate labor on the part of an artist.

A SERIES OF CHARGES.—James Derbyshire is a huckster. Yesterday he was vending tomatoes through the Seventeenth ward at a figure less than the grocery men could afford to dispose of them. As a matter of course, a little jealousy incited these people to look closely after James, and they discovered that he had no license and that his horse had no shoes. A warrant was procured and James taken before Alderman Eggleton, who fined him in the sum of $14.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—About half-past 11 o'clock last night a difficulty occurred on State street, between Race and Vine, and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, between Peter Kiker and Charles Lewis, both residents of that locality. During the affray Kiker was cut pretty badly in the face. Subsequently Lewis was arrested on the charge of doing the cutting. His case will be heard this afternoon at the Central Station.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—The police of the First district last night found the doors of twenty-four dwellings open, and in the Fifth district six houses were found in a condition for robbers to easily enter. The gate of a yarn manufactory on Chesnut street, above Thirty-first, was found open, and on the officer going in the yard he discovered a wagon containing $2000 worth of zephyrs standing unguarded.

CASUALTIES.—At an early hour this morning an unknown woman fell or was knocked down at Seventh and Bedford streets, and received two cuts in the head.

A similar accident occurred to an unknown man at Seventh and Shippen streets. Both cases were removed to the Hospital.

A FAST DRIVER.—John Bigler yesterday spent four dollars in hiring a team. He had with him his sweetheart. He wanted to show the speed of the animal, and plied the "gad" pretty freely. At Third street and Germantown avenue a policeman overhauled him and took him before Alderman Eggleton, who fined him an additional $5.

LARCENY OF WASHED CLOTHING.—This morning, about 5 o'clock, a policeman caught a negro coming from the yard of a house at Broad and Lombard streets, with a bundle of fresh washed clothing under his arm, which he had stripped from the clothesline. He gave the name of Samuel Moore, and will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

GROCERY STORE ROBBED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning thieves entered the grocery store of Richard French, at Twentieth and Mount Vernon streets, and robbed it of a small sum of money and a few cigars. An entrance was effected through the ransom over the front door.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past 4 o'clock this morning Policeman Farrel, of the Sixth district, discovered a fire in the cigar store of John Bampf, at No. 2122 Market street. He broke in the door, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames with but trifling damage.

FOR GLOUCESTER.—This delightful spot is within a few miles of this city, and is connected with it by large and comfortable steamboats, which leave South street wharf every few minutes during the day. Hundreds of our citizens, with their families, make weekly trips to this resort.

CANTILLON.

Death of Napoleon's Sergeant.

The Sergeant Cantillon, whose death was briefly announced a few days since, deserves a few words of notice if only on account of the greatness which was thrust upon him. After the battle of Wagram he was promoted to the rank of sergeant of grenadiers of the Imperial Guards. Towards the end of December of 1815 a pistol was fired at the Duke of Wellington in one of the streets of Paris, and all the sous-officers of the Old Guard resident in the city were arrested. Suspicion more especially attached itself to Cantillon, who was arraigned, but acquitted for want of evidence. Napoleon, however, seeming to look upon his old sergeant somewhat in the light of a hero, bequeathed to him in his will the sum of 10,000 francs. The legacy was paid to Cantillon in 1823 by M. Laffitte, at the same time as the legacies to Baron Larrey and others. Bonaparte's recollection of his guardsman seems to have been an afterthought, for the bequest forms part of the fourth codicil to his will, and is dated April 24, 1821. The terms of the will are as follows:—

Fifth item. Ten thousand francs to sub-officer Cantillon, who has been tried for conspiring to assassinate Lord Wellington, of which he has been declared innocent. Cantillon had as much right to assassinate that oligarch as those had who sent me to perish on the rock of St. Helena. Wellington, who proposed this attempt, seeks to justify it by the interests of Great Britain. If Cantillon had actually assassinated Lord Wellington, he would be protected and justified by the same motives—the interests of France to despatch a general who, besides, had violated the capitulation of Paris, and in doing so rendered himself responsible for the blood of the martyrs Ney, Labedoyere, etc., and the crime of plundering the museums, contrary to the text of the treaties.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Chicago without Water—Distress of the People Thereat—The Susquehanna Railroad War—Strike of the Plate Printers—Tax on the Brokers of New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Embezzling Bank President—The Ramsey Contempt Case.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—George R. Rutter, late President of the Tennessee National Bank, charged with defaulting to the amount of $600,000, was brought before Judge McCunn on a habeas corpus, his counsel, General Pryor, claiming there was no regular authority from Governor Hoffman to hold him. The matter was adjourned to allow the proper warrant to be obtained.

Judge Barnard has reduced the bail of Ramsey, in the contempt proceedings in the Susquehanna Railroad war, from $20,000 to $1000.

Recovery of Stolen Money.

ROCHESTER, August 19.—It is reported here, on good authority, that $26,000 of the money stolen from the American Merchants' Union Express Company near Albany, a few days since, was found on Monday last secreted in a barn by the railroad, near Newark, Wayne county. One of the boys who made the discovery is named Kelly, and belongs to this city.

Arrested.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—George J. Havens, a clerk in the employ of Croft & Wilson, clothiers, has been arrested on the charge of robbing them of goods valued at $1000. Much of the property was recovered.

David Kinsman, who last April falsely swore that he was worth $4500, in order that he might be accepted as a bondsman, was traced to Warren county, and brought here last night to answer the charge.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 133½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 12?; do. 1864, do., 121½; do. 1865, do., 121½; do. do. new, 120¾; do. 1867, 120½; do. 1868, 120¾; 10-40s, 113¾; Virginia sixes, 60¼; Missouri sixes, 86½; Canton Co., 58; Cumberland preferred, 135; N. Y. Central, 209¼; Erie, 128; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 85¼; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 105½; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 115½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 151½; Western Union Telegraph, 38¼.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 34½c. Flour—state and Western dull and 5@10c. lower; superfine to fancy State, $5 90@7 30; superfine to choice white wheat Western, $5 90@7 65; Southern quiet and drooping; common to choice extra, $6 75@11 75; California lower; sales at $9 75@9 75. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring, $1 62@1 60; amber Tennessee new, $1 70. Corn very scarce and 1c. higher for new Western mixed; sales at 98c.@$1 19 for unsound and $1 20@1 23 for sound. Oats are a shade firmer; new Western, 63@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $33 05; prime, $27 75@28 50. Lard dull; tierces, 20c. for steam-rendered. Whisky quiet; free, $1 17.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treaty Between United States and France.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Official proclamation has been made of a convention between the United States and France securing in their respective territories a guarantee of property in trade-marks, to take effect on October 3, and to continue in force for ten years.

Covode at the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Hon. John Covode arrived here this morning on business connected with the Internal Revenue Department, and left again at noon. He had a long interview with Commissioner Delano.

The Tax on the Brokers.

A delegation from the New York Board of Brokers called this morning upon Commissioner Delano to protest against the recent decision taxing their capital. They asked that it be reversed, a request which the Commissioner will hardly grant.

The Plate Printers.

The pressure upon the Treasury for fractional currency is so great that it has been resolved to transfer the printing from bank note companies at New York to the Treasury here. This is the result of the strike of plate printers, which, from information received here, shows no prospect of coming to an end.

FROM THE WEST.

Trichinæ in Chicago.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—A large German family is suffering greatly from the effects of trichinæ, having been in the habit of eating raw ham. Other cases of same disease are known. The Board of Health is investigating.

Chicago Without Water.

A large part of the city is suffering greatly by lack of water caused by the breakage of pipe in the river by the anchors of two vessels. Two weeks may elapse before the damage is repaired. Hotels, opera house, and business buildings around are almost entirely without water, and in West Division the lack is still more terrible. A fire would receive little check.

The Importation of Tea.

Numbers of hotelkeepers and citizens are clubbing together to import a quantity of tea direct from China. It is expected that tea now costing $2 and more will be obtained for 90 cents.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Ball at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, August 19.—Governor Hoffman, General Meade, and other celebrities, will be present at the ball at the Continental Hotel on Friday evening. Invitations have been sent to the President, and to Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and others.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Cotton very firm at 34c. Flour dull and the demand light; Howard street superfine, $6 25@7; do. extras, $7 25@8 25; do. family, $8 50@9 50; City Mills superfine, $6 50@7 25; extra do., $7 25@8 75; do. family, $8 75@10 75; Western superfine, $6 50@6 75; do. extras, $7 25@7 75; do. family, $8@8 50. Wheat steady at $1 55@1 65. Corn firm; prime white, $1 14; yellow, $1 16. Oats, 54@55c. Rye, $1 10@1 15. Pork firm at $34. Bacon, ribbed sides quiet at 19½c.; clear do., 19½@19¾c.; shoulders, 16@16½c. Hams advanced to 25c. Lard firm at 20@21c. Whisky—stock scarce at $1 18.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	209½	West. Union Tele.	38⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Toledo & Wabash R.	78⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106	Mil. & St. Paul R.	81⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	89⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	88¾	Adams Express	58
Chi. and N. W. pref.	96⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	19⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	115¾	Gold	133
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	151¾	Market very dull.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	55		

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

The Suspension Movement—The Probability of a Speedy Resumption—The "Basis," and the Dissatisfaction it has Caused.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 19.—The *Republican* of this morning contains the following:—The finale of the suspension movement is culminating with great rapidity. The developments of the past three days have shown conclusively that both companies and men are ripe for a resumption of work, but as large bodies move slowly, it is natural to infer that some time would be wasted in fruitless negotiations before the miners would formally abandon the basis and accept the tempting wages now paid for that class of labor in the Valley.

While the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies' men have unflinchingly demanded the basis at their several interviews this week with the general coal agent, it is a significant fact that the burden of their talk has been to elicit from that officer a specific proposition for an advanced rate of wages.

We have been personally assured that all expectation of a basis had been abandoned by the men two weeks ago, and that if the agent would offer the men the wages paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Company they would accept it as terms of settlement, and be in readiness to go to work at once.

Whatever merits or demerits the question of basis may possess, the large companies have the power to successfully withstand the claim for it, and this they will do, if necessary, to the bitter end. Learning last evening that Mr. Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was in the city, we called upon him to inquire what policy he had adopted towards his men in this crisis.

He was emphatic in his assertions that the principle of the basis would never be entertained under any circumstances by his company. The rank and file of the miners and mine laborers are uneasy to be at work. The leaders have avowed their determination to abandon the basis and with it their disastrous alliance with Schuylkill and Lehigh.

The committee have said that an offer of Pennsylvania prices will be accepted as a compromise, and the strike terminated; and, last, though not least, the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies have officially signified their willingness to pay the Pennsylvania Coal Company's prices.

The Doings in the Vicinity of Wilkesbarre—The Water in the Mines.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The *Union* this morning has the following from Hazleton:—Matters are quiet among the disappointed laborers at this point. The pumps were stopped on Sunday morning in consequence of the engineers refusing to tend the engines, and from interference on the part of the laborers.

When Sheriff Rhoads arrived on Monday night with the engineers from Wilkesbarre he found that the mines were rapidly filling with water, and in a few hours incalculable mischief would have been done. The pumps being started it was found that the valves had been reversed, and tampered with to such an extent as to be perfectly useless. The defects were soon repaired and the mines relieved of water. No attempt was made to interfere with the engineers, and the pumps have been working steadily.

On Tuesday the laborers had a meeting at Wegan's, which was preceded by a public demonstration, and a procession headed by a brass band from Harleigh. The men were peaceable and quiet, and from the appearance of things, the sheriff was of opinion that he would not be needed.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Union Pacific Railroad Meeting.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The quarterly meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad was held here to-day. There were present as Government directors ex-Vice-President Ben Wade, Hon. Hiram Price, and Hon. James M. Nelson, both the latter of Iowa. Mr. Nelson fills the vacancy made by the removal of the Hon. James Brooks, of New York. Mr. Brooks had been just elected to fill a vacancy created especially to continue him in the board.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

The following was the record of the weather at the sea-side this morning:—

Atlantic City, wind east, clear, 68.
Cape May, wind southwest, clear, 70.

GUILLOTINED.

The Last of Pierre Momble, the St. Denis Murderer.

A Paris correspondent writes:—

Pierre Momble, the St. Denis murderer, was guillotined on the morning of the 5th in the Place de la Roquette. He savagely killed his mistress, who had long lived with him as his wife, from a feeling of jealousy, which, according to the oath of the police agent who was the object of his suspicion, was unfounded. Momble was a man of low organization, and had he killed the woman only would doubtless have obtained extenuating circumstances. But he also hacked to pieces with a hatchet in the dead of night her son, a lad 11 years old, who was sleeping by her side. M. Alex. Laya, his advocate, in vain attempted to persuade the jury that the boy was killed accidentally. M. Laya subsequently had an interview with the Emperor at St. Cloud, to solicit a commutation for his client on the ground that he was a coarse, brutal man, scarcely responsible for his actions. The Emperor kept M. Laya with him three-quarters of an hour, listened most attentively to all he had to say, showed a thorough knowledge of all the points of the case, and concluded the audience, according to the established usage, by saying he would talk the matter over with the Minister of Justice. The conclusion come to was that the law must take its course. At the execution an unusual and horrible spectacle occurred. By some inaccuracy in the mode of strapping the criminal to the plank his neck did not come into the groove exactly under the knife, and one of the executioner's assistants had to pull the head violently into the right place, and hold it there till it was cut off, when it fell into his hands. The name of the present executioner—*Monsieur de Paris*, as he is grimly called by old usage—is M. Heidenreich, and it is stated in the papers for the first time that he was once a surgeon in the navy. About 20,000 people were present to see Momble die. The cabmen of Paris are always the first to know of the hour fixed for an execution, and they canvass the *jeunesse doree* and their fair companions, as they turn out during the small hours of the morning, from Boulevard supper-rooms, to take a ride for a louis and see the sight. A great deal of custom is got in this way.

Scrapings.

—Charleston is sending cabbages to Florida.

—Birmingham, Conn., manufactures 200,000,000 pins weekly.

—A huge mastadon tooth was recently found at Ottumwa, Iowa.

—Not a single woollen or cotton mill is now running in Chicago.

—The barbers of Winona have been having a hair-cutting match.

—The child of a Norwegian emigrant died at Detroit from starvation.

MITCHEL REDIVIVUS.

The "Irish Patriot" Enjoying Sweet Revenge at General Dix's Expense.

From the New York Times of to-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

While in command of the Department of the Atlantic, in 1865, General John A. Dix caused the arrest of John Mitchel, who first became known to the American people as a fugitive "Irish Patriot," and afterward during the Rebellion as a writer of violent and vituperative articles against the North in a Richmond paper. He was committed to Fort Lafayette.

After two days' imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, he was transferred to Fortress Monroe, where he was kept in confinement about four months. He has now commenced an action against General Dix for the aforesaid imprisonment, laying his damages at $25,000. The following is the affidavit setting forth the grounds of his action, on which Judge McCunn issued an order for the arrest of General Dix:—

Superior Court of the city of New York.—John Mitchel, plaintiff, vs. John A. Dix, defendant.—John Mitchel, the plaintiff above named, being duly sworn, says:—That during the several times hereinafter mentioned he was, and is now, a citizen of the State of New York, and of the United States of America; that heretofore, and on or about the 14th day of June, 1865, at the city of New York aforesaid, the said defendant maliciously and with the intent to injure the plaintiff, by force took him (the plaintiff) into custody and unlawfully confined him at the city of New York aforesaid, and compelled him to go on board a vessel under the control and command of him (the defendant) at the city of New York aforesaid, such boat or vessel being then at that place, and the defendant imprisoned and retained in close confinement this plaintiff for the space of two days, and from thence this plaintiff, by command of said defendant, was taken to Fortress Monroe, in the State of Virginia, and further restrained of his liberty for the further period of four months and fourteen days, making in all four months and sixteen days, without reasonable cause, and without any right or authority to do so, whereby the plaintiff was not only injured in body and mind, but was injured in his credit and reputation, and was also prevented from attending to his necessary business during that time; that by said imprisonment his family were deprived of their means of livelihood and support, and subjected to great privation and distress; that at Fortress Monroe he was confined in a casemate, without liberty to read any book except the Bible or to converse with his fellow-prisoners, or even to smoke for the first month of said confinement, and treated like a common felon; that the provisions furnished him were unclean, unwholesome, and unfit for use; that in two months he was prostrated by sickness, and seldom able to rise from his bed; that by day and by night an armed sentinel, with fixed bayonet, paced his beat backward and forward in his prison casemate.

After such confinement for two months, he was informed by his attendant physician that he was dying. Then, for the first time, he was furnished with wholesome food and permitted to take out-door exercise.

That he has never been informed or in any way apprised of the offense for which he was arrested and subjected to such harsh treatment, by reason of all which he has been subjected to great damage, to wit, the sum of $25,000. That the plaintiff has commenced an action against the defendant upon the cause of action above stated. JOHN MITCHEL.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1869. Douglas A. Levien, Notary Public, New York City.

General Dix having been taken into custody by Sheriff O'Brien, has been admitted to bail in $20,000.

FORGERY.

$3000 Lost in Nebraska.

From the Omaha Herald, Aug. 14.

A few days ago a genteelly dressed and mannered person, who registered his name at the hotel in Nebraska City as "C. G. Whitman," arrived in that place and made a deposit of sixty-four dollars in gold, $305 in currency, and a draft on the National Bank of Bloomington for $3500 on Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., of Cincinnati. He checked out small sums to pay on a lease of a store in that town, as he gave out that he was going into business there, doing considerable talk around about on this subject, telling Mr. Ware that he wanted to start next morning to buy his stock of goods, all arrangements having been completed. Mr. Ware gave him a draft on the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New York, for $3000. The Bloomington draft was undoubtedly a forgery.

This man "Whitman" appears the next day in Fremont under the name of William T. Allen, where he again wants to go into "business." He makes the acquaintance of Mr. Fowler and other gentlemen, buys a lot for a residence and leases a store, paying small sums as an evidence of good faith on each, and steps into the banking-house of E. H. Rogers & Co. to get his draft cashed, accompanied by a gentleman who acts the part of a swindled friend in the transaction. Mr. Rogers cashes Mr. Ware's draft, the swindler disappears, the discovery is made, and some unfortunate victim is to lose $3000.

This W. T. Allen is probably the same man who was going into "business" in Omaha, where he forged Murray's name for $200.

Attempt to Obtain $9640 on a Spurious Draft.

Another exceedingly sharp financial operation, this time fortunately unsuccessful, has to be recorded. On Monday morning last Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, No. 59 Wall street, received a letter dated and postmarked Baltimore, Md., August 14, enclosing a draft by the Third National Bank of Chicago on the National Park Bank of this city, in favor of H. C. Phelps, for $9640, endorsed by Phelps to the order of H. M. Horton, and by the latter to Brown Brothers & Co. The writer of the letter desired the amount of the draft to be remitted in sterling exchange, in favor and to the address of "H. M. Horton, Post Office box No. 345, Baltimore, Md." Messrs. Brown sent the draft in the usual course of business to the Park Bank for acceptance. The authorities there not having been advised that the Chicago Bank had made such draft, telegraphed to inquire, and received for answer that the only draft out was for thirty-five dollars. The large draft was then protested for non-acceptance, and H. M. Horton advised by letter. Meanwhile, Superintendent Kennedy was informed of the facts, and at once telegraphed to Marshal Farlow, Chief of Police at Baltimore, to put a watch at the Post Office box 345, and if H. M. Horton, who would receive a letter next day, was not perfectly well known, to arrest him for forgery. A letter of advice was also sent to Marshal Farlow, giving fuller particulars.

On Tuesday morning a detective was placed on guard at the Baltimore Post Office, and he was not long in position before a woman appeared and received the letter addressed to Horton. She walked alone from the post office to the Philadelphia railroad depot, on President street, where the detective left her and returned to report to his superior. When he returned she was gone, of course. Nothing has since been heard of either Horton, who may be a mythical personage, or of the woman. From inquiries made at the post office by the Baltimore police it was discovered that a few days since a woman called to rent a box from that date until October next, and took box No. 345, in the name of H. M. Horton. The clerks knew nothing further of the matter. The police, doubtless, feel sheepish about this mysterious affair, as they manifestly left the trail at the moment when, perhaps, they were within a short distance of the forger.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Phila & Sun 7s	94	$2000 City 6s, New.	101¾
$1000 5-20s, '62, cp.	122⅛	5 sh F & M Bk.	53
$1000 Leh V bs., rg.	95¾	25 sh Mech Bk.	32¾
$2000 W Penna R 6s s5wn	81	1000 sh Ocean Oil. c.	⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New.	101¾	5 sh Penna R.	57¾
$5000 do.	101⅛	20 sh Leh Val R.	56½
$1000 do.	101½	13 sh 2d & 3d Sts.	47
$1000 Leh Gold l.	98	100 sh Leh St. s60wn	35¾
4 sh Cam & Am R.	122½	100 do.	35¾

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Test Oath in Virginia—Departure of the Poet Clark — Dent and Boutwell — Absence of the Cabinet Officers — The Customs Receipts.

EUROPE.

Comments on the Forthcoming Boat-Race—False Report of the Assassination of Shere Ali.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug 19.

Secretary Rawlins.

who has given such a positive contradiction of the story about his resigning, left here last evening for a visit to his family in Danbury, Connecticut, and will be absent a week. No member of the Cabinet is now in the city.

Judge Dent,

whose antipathy for Boutwell is growing warmer every day, leaves us on the 5th for Mississippi, to press his nomination as candidate for the Governorship of that State.

Walt Whitman,

the poet, has left Washington. He takes a few weeks vacation from his clerical duties in the Attorney-General's office, and varies a visit to his good mother in Brooklyn by "laying off" not only on the solitary sea-shores of Long Island, but among the crowds and fashion of Broadway.

The Test Oath.

It has been authoritatively stated that General Canby will not exact the test oath from members of the newly-elected Virginia Legislature unless the opinion of Attorney-General Hoar is to the effect that it shall be administered.

Custom House Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Custom House receipts from August 7 to August 14 were as follows:—

New York	$3,299,000
Philadelphia	133,563
Baltimore	214,447

Naval Affairs.

Admiral W. W. Hoff left the North Atlantic Squadron in charge of Commander W. W. Queen, the senior officer on the station, who was at Key West in command of the Tuscarora.

Cadet Engineer James Steel, of the Albany, died at sea on the 15th inst. of fever, and was buried in the ocean on the following day.

The Franklin, flagship of Rear-Admiral Radford, of the European Squadron, arrived at Naples July 26 from Genoa.

The Plymouth arrived the same day from Leghorn.

Bogus Marshals and Detectives.

The Revenue Office receives many complaints from different parts of the country, particularly from the large cities, of bogus Deputy Marshals and Reserve Detectives who are engaged in levying black mail. The public should know that all parties making demands by authority of the revenue laws are provided with the written authority for so doing. Prompt measures have been taken by the Commissioner to have such impostors dealt with according to the strict rigor of the law.

Counterfeit Money.

The Treasury Department is daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the country, containing enclosures of U. S. greenbacks of various denominations, with inquiries as to their genuineness.

FROM EUROPE.

The Boat Race.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The *Times* of to-day has an editorial on the forthcoming international boat race, and says the Harvards show signs of hard work, as their time made last night not so good as formerly, and the men seemed much more fatigued than on other occasions.

A False Rumor.

A despatch from Bombay, dated Aug. 17, says the rumor of an attempt to assassinate Shere Ali is false.

Reported Capture.

It is reported that the city of Herat has been captured.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 11,300,000 francs since last week.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment last evening, the Congress of the National Labor Union of the United States again convened in the Assembly Buildings.

The minutes of yesterday's sessions were read, corrected, and approved.

Upon motion of Mr. Daley, the ex-President of the National Labor Union, Mr. G. C. Whaley, was invited to a seat upon the platform.

Mr. Walsh succeeded in getting the floor by privilege, and pronounced false the sentiments contained in a communication which appeared in a morning contemporary.

The debate upon this matter promises to take a wide range as our report closes.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of Hospital Furniture and Appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

3000 Tin Basins, 3000 Iron Bedsteads, 3000 Delf Bowels, 900 Leather Buckets, 500 Wooden Buckets, 19,000 Tin Cups, 2500 Delf Dishes, assorted; 15,000 Knives and Forks, each; 2000 Litters, 300 Delf Pitchers, 4000 Delf Plates, 800 Delf Tea-pots, 600 Salt-cellars, 1200 Razors and Strops, 1500 Spittoons, 10,000 Tablespoons, 6000 Teaspoons, 50 Mess Chests, 800 Rubber Cushions, 5000 yards Gutta-percha Cloth, 2000 Gutta-percha Bed-covers, and a large variety of other articles, embracing Funnels, Corkscrews, Dippers, Gridirons, Lanterns, Scales and Weights (shop), Slates and Pencils, Bedside-tables, Sick-chairs, Cots, Horse-litters, Coffee-mills, Tin Tumblers, etc., etc.

With a small exception the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.

Terms cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army. 8 13 4t

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 30

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Suspension of Coal Mining—Latest European Market Quotations.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

The Miners Resolve Not to Resume Work.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Aug. 19.—A large meeting of miners was held here to-day, and notwithstanding previous indications of an agreement, it was decided not to resume work at present.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug 19—Evening—Consols closed at 93 for money, and 93⅛ for account; Five-twenties, of 1862, 83½; do. 1865 old, 82¾; do. 1867, 81; 10-40s, 74¾; Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—Evening.—Cotton closed active at 13½d for uplands, and 14d. for Orleans. Sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 8000 bales for export and speculation.

LONDON, Aug. 19—Evening.—Sugar closed quiet, steady and unchanged; linseed oil, £31 15s.; spirits of turpentine, 26s. 6d. @ 26s. 9d.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, AND CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room No. 43 Army Building, corner of Green and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office box No. 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 10, 1869, for supplying the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Philadelphia, as follows, viz.:—

25 barrels Pork, Mess or Prime Mess—which to be stated—to be at least 200 pounds of meat per barrel, in original packages preferred.

5450 lbs. first quality thoroughly smoked Bacon Sides in tierces, or smoked Bacon shoulders, which to be stated.

210 barrels of first quality, extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of Flour.

2300 pounds prime White Beans, to be packed in barrels, head-lined.

1700 pounds Carolina Rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels.

1300 pounds Rio Coffee in sacks.

5100 pounds of clean, dry Brown Sugar, equal quality to Stewart's "C" Sugar, in barrels, head-lined.

337 gallons Cider Vinegar, in barrels.

450 pounds best quality of Adamantine Candles, to be 16 ounces to the pound, packed in boxes.

1600 pounds good hard Soap, packed in boxes, full weight.

1200 pounds clean, dry, fine Salt.

100 pounds pure black Pepper, ground, in ¼ lb. papers, packed in boxes.

180 pounds of plug Tobacco, Army standard.

100 pounds best quality breakfast Bacon, in barrel.

260 pounds sugar-cured Hams, packed in barrels.

65 pounds smoked beef Tongues, in box.

160 pounds smoked Beef, in box.

200 pounds Codfish, in box.

60 half boxes Sardines, in box.

35 pounds black Tea, in box.

450 pounds coffee Sugar "A," in barrels.

550 pounds cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels.

50 pounds dried Peaches, in box.

50 pounds dried Apples, in box.

24 cans preserved Peaches, 48 cans Corn, 48 cans Peas, 48 cans Lima Beans, 24 cans Pineapples, 36 cans Currant Jelly, 24 cans Quince Preserves, 48 cans Tomatoes, 2 pound cans, packed in boxes.

24 bottles Lemon Flavoring Extract, in box.

24 bottles Vanilla Flavoring Extract, in box.

36 bottles Worcestershire Sauce, in box.

24 bottles Mustard, in box.

300 pounds Lard in 5 lb. boxes.

One-half of these stores are required for immediate delivery, and the other half about 10th November next. No charge for storage. Samples of all, except the meats, lard, bottled, and canned articles, must be delivered, if by express or otherwise, free, with the proposals, and referred to therein, also a printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on each package.

Blanks for proposals furnished on application by mail, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN,
8 10 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 2, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Stationery for the use of the United States Custom House for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered, and accepted or rejected, item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the department. The entire quantity will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond with sufficient sureties in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portions of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be made, free of